MOBILE, ALA., NEWS
MAR 30, 1939 A5

Negro Health Week To Be Observed

Montgomery—Because of the State's large Negro population, tre problem of Negro health is one of particular importance to the people of Alabama, Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, declared today in urging them to take part in the twenty-fifth annual observance of Negro Health Week, April 2 to 9, inclusive.

"An Alabamian, Dr. Booker T. Washington, then President of Tuskegee Institute, was the founder of this annual observance," he said. "So impressed was he with the success of a two-year Negro health campaign started in 1913 by the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, that he issued a proclamation calling for the observance of what was then known as National Health Improvement Week. This observance was later named Negro Health Week and is observed during the Sunday-through-Sunday period that includes its founder's birthday, April 5."

Dr. Baker pointed out that the general death rate for Negroes, as well as the death rates for a number of important diseases, was considerably higher than that for white people. The Negro death rate for tuberculosis, he added, is about three times that for members of the white race.

Talladega, Ala., Daily Hom
March 31, 1939

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK
APRIL 2ND TO 9TH

MONTGOMERY, March 31—Because of the state's large Negro population, the problem of Negro health is one of particular importance to the people of Alabama, Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, declared today in urging them to take part in the 25th annual observance of Negro Health Week, April 2 to 9, inclusive.

"An Alabamian, Dr. Booker T. Washington, then president of Tuskegee Institute, was the founder of this annual observance," he said. "So impressed was he with the success of a two-year Negro health campaign started in 1913 by the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, that he issued a proclamation calling for the observance of what was then known as National Health Improvement Week. This observance was later named National Negro Health Week and is observed during the Sunday-through-Sunday period that includes its founder's birthday, April 5."

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JACKLEDURG ALA. SENTINEL
MAR 30, 1939 A4

Negro Health Week To Be Observed In April

Montgomery — Because of the State's large Negro population, the problem of Negro health is one of particular importance to the people of Alabama, Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, declared today in urging them to take part in the twenty-fifth annual observance of Negro Health Week, April 2 to 9, inclusive.

"An Alabamian, Dr. Booker T. Washington, then ~~President of Tus~~ksgee Institute, was the founder of this annual observance," he said. "So impressed was he with the success of a two-year Negro health campaign started in 1913 by the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, that he issued a proclamation calling for the observance of what was then known as National Negro Health Improvement Week. This observance was later named National Negro Health Week and is observed during the Sunday through Sunday period that includes its founders' birthday, April 5."

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CARROLLTON, ALA. HERALD
MAR 30, 1939 A4

Baker Asks Help In Negro Health Week

Montgomery,—Because of the State's large negro population, the problem of negro health is one of particular importance to the people of Alabama, Dr. J.N.Baker, state health officer, declared today in urging them to take part in the twenty-fifth annual observance of negro health week, April 2 to 9 inclusive.

-'An Alabamian, Dr. Booker T. Washington, then president of Tuskegee Institute, was the founder of this annual observance," he said. "So impressed was he with the success of a two-year negro health campaign started in 1913 by the negro organization society of Virginia, that he issued proclamation calling for the observance of what was then known as national health improvement week. This observance was later named national negro health week and is observed during the Sunday through Sunday period that includes its founder's birthday, April 5."

Dr. Baker pointed out that the general death rate for negroes, as well as the death rates for a number of important diseases, was considerably higher than that for white people. The negro death rate for tuberculosis, he added, is about three times that for members of the white race.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA. TIMES
MAR 30, 1939 A5

Negro Health Week From April 2 To 9

Montgomery, March 28—Because of the State's large Negro population, the problem of Negro health is one of particular importance to the people of Alabama, Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, declared today in urging them to take part in the twenty-fifth annual observance of Negro Health Week, April 2 to 9, inclusive.

"An Alabamian, Dr. Booker T. Washington, then President of Tuskegee Institute, was the founder of this annual observance," he said. "So impressed was he with the success of a two-year Negro health campaign started in 1913 by the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, that he issued a proclamation calling for the observance of what was then known as National Health Improvement Week. This observance was later named National Negro Health Week and is observed during the Sunday-through-Sunday period that includes its founder's birthday, April 5."

Dr. Baker pointed out that the general death rate for Negroes, as well at the death rates for a number of important diseases, was considerably higher than that for white people. The Negro death rate for tuberculosis, he added, is about three times that for members of the white race.

OBSERVANCE OF NEGRO HEALTH WEEK IS URGED

By United Press

MONTGOMERY, April 4.—Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, today called upon Alabamians to observe April 3-10 as National Negro Health Week.

"National Negro Health Week," Dr. Baker said, "should be of particular interest to Alabamians because it was an Alabamian, Dr. Booker T. Washington, then president of Tuskegee Institute, who initiated this annual observance in 1915."

Dr. Baker referred to vital statistics reports showing that in 1937 the Negro death rate for all causes was 14 per 1000 population as compared with a white rate of 8.9 per 1000 population.

EVERGREEN, ALA, COURANT
MAR 30, 1939 A5

News Among Colored

National Negro Health Week
Twenty-Fifth Observance, April 1-9

The National Negro Health W... proper April 2 to 9 inclusive.

Special objective for the year 1939, The Citizen's Responsibility for Community Health. Booker T. Washington, a man of vision organized National Negro Health Week, 1915. It has been shown that 45 percent of all deaths among Negroes are preventable; that there are 450,000 Negroes seriously ill all the time; that the annual cost of this illness is $75,000,000; that sickness and death cost Negroes annually $100,000,000.

To improve the mortality among the Negro population, we must find the cause and then work on it. Mr. W. R. Hearst said as follows: In all history of society, medicine made no particular progress until it did something more than treat the effect of diseases, and begin to eliminate the cause of them. You may have read the Microbe-Hunters, but whether you have or not, you know that Yellow fever was not eliminated merely by treating those patients who had Yellow fever, but through our heroic American scientists eliminating its source, the cause of Yellow fever.

There are many things that we can do to help improve the mortality among Negroes. Namely: Environmental sanitation, the housing condition, food, communicable disease control, and sex education in the home, we can improve on all of these.

We are asking everybody to do something in helping to improve the health among the Negroes of our county and country. We are putting on a health campaign in April. Please just do our best to help improve the living condition among our people. Our people perish for the lack of knowledge.

Dr. Booker T. Washington said: In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers; yet one as the hand all things essential to mutual progress. "There is no de-

fense or security for any of us except in the highest intelligence and development of all." There is no escape through law of man or God from the inevitable:- The laws of changeless justice bind Oppressor with the Oppressed; and close as sin and suffering joined we march to fate abreast.

J. B. Jordan, Negro Agent.

EVERGREEN, ALA, COURANT
MAR 30, 1939 A5

Urges Observance Of Negro Health Week

Because of the State's large Negro population, the problem of Negro health is one of particular importance to the people of Alabama, Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, declared today in urging them to take part in the twenty-fifth annual observance of Negro Health Week, April 2 to 9, inclusive.

"An Alabamian, Dr. Booker T. Washington, then President of Tuskegee Institute, was the founder of this annual observance," he said. "So impressed was he with the success of a two-year Negro health campaign started in 1913 by the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, that he issued a proclamation calling for the observance of what was then known as National Health Improvement Week. This observance was later named National Negro Health Week and is observed during the Sunday-through-Sunday period that includes its founder's birthday, April 5."

Dr. Baker pointed out that the general death rate for Negroes, as well as the death rate for a number of important diseases, was considerably higher than that for white people. The Negro death rate for tuberculosis, he added, is about three times that for members of the white race.

Oneonta, Ala., Democrat
April 6, 1939

VITAL STATISTICS

Because of the State's large Negro population, the problem of Negro health is one of particular importance to the people of Alabama Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, declared today in urging them to take part in the twenty-fifth annual observance of Negro Health Week, April 2 to 9, inclusive.

"An Alabamian, Dr. Booker T. Washington, then President of Tuskegee Institute, was the founder of this annual observance,' he said "So impressed was he with the success of a two-year Negro health campaign started in 1913 by the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, that he issued a proclamation calling for the observance of what was known as National Health Improvement Week. This observance was later named National Negro Health Week and is observed during the Sunday-through-Sunday period that includes its founder's birthday, April 5th.'

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Enterprise, Ala. Ledger
March 31, 1939

NEGRO HEALTH

WEEK TO BE OBSERVED IN NATION WEEK APRIL 2nd TO 9th.

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An Alabamian, Booker T. Washington, first president of Tuskegee Institute, was the founder of this annual observance. So impressed was he with the success of a two-year negro health campaign started in 1913 by the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, that he issued a proclamation calling for the observance of what was then known as National Health Improvement Week. This observance was later named National Negro Health Week and is observed during the Sunday-through-Sunday period that includes its founder's birthday, April 5.

Dr. Baker points out that the general death rate for negroes, as well as the death rates for a number of important diseases, was considerably higher than that for white people. The negro death rate for tuberculosis, he added, is about three times that for members of the white race.

Demopolis, Ala., Times
March 30, 1939

Negro Health Week From April 2 To 9

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NEGRO HEALTH WEEK WILL BE OBSERVED

Participation by all Alabamians in the observance of Negro Health Week, April 2 to 9, is being urged by Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer.

The large Negro population of the state makes it important that everyone assist in the program to reduce the Negro death rate, he said.

Negro Health Week was inaugurated 25 years ago by Booker T. Washington, then president of Tuskegee Institute, and it includes his birthday which falls on April 5.

Birmingham, Ala. Post
April 3, 1939

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK WILL BE OBSERVED

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Negro Health Week was inaugurated 25 years ago by Booker T. Washington, then president of Tuskegee Institute, and it includes his birthday which falls on April 5.

Jackson, Ala., Alabamian
March 29, 1939

Notes Of Interest To Colored People

Starting April 2, and going thru April 7 is known as Negro Health Week. This idea was started twenty-five years ago by Booker T Washington, who realized the seriousness of Negro's poor health.

In Alabama the death rate among Negroes is far beyond that of white people. One thing which is largely responsible for this is too many of us do not take as serious as we ought, the importance of caring for our bodies by avoiding such things which are harmful. For example, I was in a certain community last week where the homes were equally divided among colored and white people. I noticed that all except one white home was screened, both doors and windows. For the colored people, there was not a single one screened. The flies from all sorts of filthy places made themselves at home on the food of those people. This is a very dangerous thing, yet so many of us are yet practicing the old custom of fanning them off while others eat. Let us take a little time and screen our homes, and keep the filthy flies off your food.

We are asking all pastors to preach a special sermon on health among our people Sunday, April 2.

The warm Spring and Summer days are approaching, and our big Annual meetings will soon start. I wish to call your attention to a very dangerous practice, and that is the use of public drinking cups and dippers. So often have I seen as many as five hundred persons at one place, and all drink from one dipper. This is a very dangerous thing, even in our homes, we should have a glass or cup for each member of the family. I have seen women drink water from a cup or dipper and then give the child a drink, also chew food and give it to the innocent babies.

A plenty of fresh vegetables instead of too much fried meat should be eaten.

Heavy clothes should be left off and thin comfortable cotton clothes should be worn during warm weather.

Too many of us have bad teeth that should be taken out.

A frequent bath seems to have the tendency of making one feel and sleep better, it also seems to make one more inviting in company. This is especially true during the Summer months.

Too much time is lost each year on account of sickness, much of which could be avoided.

A. A. HICKS, Negro Co. Agent.

Jackson, Ala., Alabamian
March 29, 1939

Negro Health Week April 2nd to 9th

Montgomery, Mar. 27 - Because of the State's large Negro population, the problem of Negro Health is one of particular importance to the people of Alabama, Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, declared today in urging them to take part in the twenty-fifth annual observance of Negro Health Week, April 2 to 9, inclusive.

"An Alabamian, Dr. Booker T. Washington, then President of Tuskegee Institute, was the founder of this annual observance," he said. "So impressed was he with the success of a two-year Negro health campaign started in 1913 by the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, that he issued a proclamation calling for the observance of what was then known as National Health Improvment Week. This observance was later named National Negro Health Week and is observed during the Sunday through Sunday period that includes its founder's birthday, April 5."

Dr. Baker pointed out that the general death rate for Negroes, as well as the death rates for a number of important diseases, was considerably higher than that for white people. The Negro death rate for tuberculosis, he added, is about three times that for members of the white race.

Negro Health Week Double Springs Will Be Observed

Double Springs, Ala., Herald
March 24, 1939

Because of the State's large Negro population, the problem of Negro health is one of particular importance to the people of Alabama, Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, declared Thursday urging them to take part in the twenty-fifth annual observance of Negro Health Week, April 2 to 9, inclusive.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
March 31, 1939

ATTENTION CALLED TO HEALTH WEEK

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 30—Because of the state's large Negro population, the problem of Negro health is one of particular importance to the people of Alabama, Dr. J. N. Baker, Alabama health officer, said Thursday in urging everyone to take part in the twenty-fifth annual observance of Negro Health Week, April 2 to 9, inclusive.

"An Alabamian, Dr. Booker T. Washington, then president of Tuskegee Institute, was the founder of this annual observance," he said. "So impressed was he with the success of a two-year Negro health campaign started in 1913 by the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, that he issued a proclamation calling for the observance of what was then known as National Health Improvement Week. This observance was later named National Negro Health Week and is observed during the Sunday-through-Sunday period that includes its founder's birthday, April 5."

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FAIRHOPE, ALA. COURIER
MAR 30. 1939 A4

Negro Health Week

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Hackleburg, Ala., Sentinel
March 30, 1939

Negro Health Week To Be Observed In April

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Anniston, Ala. Star
April 3, 1939

Negro Health Week

Every person in the state should be interested in the observance of Negro Health Week, which began yesterday and will continue through next Sunday, for, as Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, says in urging cooperation in the program, because of the large colored population, the problem of Negro health is of particular importance to the residents of Alabama.

Booker T. Washington, who was then president of Tuskegee Institute, inaugurated the observance of what is now Negro Health Week 25 years ago, having gained the idea from a two-year Negro health campaign launched in Virginia in 1913. At first it was known as Negro Health Improvement Week, but later it was changed to its present designation and the period of observance specified as the week including the birthday of Booker T. Washington on April 5.

When the special movement was started, the object was stated as follows: "To improve the health of Negroes and the conditions under which they live, in view of the disproportionately high death rate among Negroes in America," and the conditions described then continue to prevail today, although progress has been made in the effort to provide better surroundings and better health for members of the colored race.

The general death rate among Negroes is considerably higher than that for white people and a number of diseases claim a much greater toll in the colored race. For instance, Dr. Baker tells us that the Negro death rate for tuberculosis is about three times that of the white population.

Locally, the Boy Scout organization will take an active part in the observance, working through the colored Scout leaders. One of the main objectives is a medical examination for each Negro Scout in Anniston, while other efforts will be directed toward educating these same boys in fire prevention methods in the home. Inspections of homes for the removal of fire hazards are planned, and this one move alone should prove of great importance to Anniston in helping to reduce the fire rate in Negro residences, which is found to be vastly greater than in homes occupied by white people.

The matter of Negro health is of great concern for the white population as a whole, particularly those who depend upon Negroes for servants and other service. Others who do not employ Negroes, however, also are menaced by poor health conditions in the colored areas, for diseases may be spread by various means and nearly every white person is exposed in some way. Therefore, improvements in sanitary conditions and other measures to promote better health among Negroes are greatly to be desired and are important factors in the control of diseases. Negro Health Week has a highly commendable purpose and is worthy of the support of every citizen of Anniston and Alabama.

As Washington said in launching this undertaking, "the entire South is dependent, in a large measure, upon the Negro for certain kinds of work. A weak body, a sickly body, is costly to the whole community and to the whole state from an economic point of view. The average length of a Negro's life in the South at present is 35 years. It should be 50 years and this health movement serves to point the way by which the life of the average Negro working man may be prolonged.

"The sickness and death of so large a proportion of its population means an annual loss to the South of over $300,000,000; $150,000,000 of this amount could be saved by taking measures to prevent disease by the simple precautions which this health movement is seeking to emphasize."

Clanton, Ala., Banner
March 30, 1939

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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Montgomery, Ala. — Because of the State's large negro population, the problem of negro health is one of particular importance to the people of Alabama, Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, declared today in urging them to take part in the twenty-fifth annual observance of Negro Health Week, April 2 to 9, inclusive.

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Dr. Baker pointed out that the general death rate for Negroes, as well as the death rates for a number of important diseases, was considerably higher than that for white people. The Negro death rate for tuberculosis, he added, is about three times that for members of the white race.

Seale, Ala., Register
March 31, 1939

Negro Health Week Will Be Observed

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Dr. Baker pointed out that the general death rate for Negroes, as well as the death rate for a number of important diseases, was considerably higher than that of white people. The Negro death rate for tuberculosis, he added is about three times that for members of the white race.

Collinsville, Ala., New Era
March 31, 1939

Negro Health Week Observed April 2-9

Montgomery,--Because of the State's large Negro population, the problem of Negro health is one of particular importance to the people of Alabama, Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, declared Wednesday in urging them to take part in the 25th annual observance of Negro Health Week April 2 to 9, inclusive.

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Birmingham, Ala. News
April 6, 1939

The Common Concern In Negro Health Week

In matters of health, as in many other things, it is difficult for a society to rise much above the level of the lowest group. A community cannot be healthful if disease abounds among its poorer or less privileged elements, any more than a barrel of apples can be sound if one apple is rotten.

Because of this oft-observed truism, the celebration this week of Negro Health Week is a matter of general concern. The Negroes naturally are interested. White persons, however, have many deep and abiding reasons for helping the Negro in his fight against disease. In the work of the Negro as a servant in the home, in his work in laundries, in restaurants, in hotels and in many places of general white patronage, the Negro's health and cleanliness (the two, of course, are interrelated) are of literally vital importance to white persons.

In urging observance of Negro Health Week in Alabama, Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, recently called attention to the higher death rate among Negroes. The death rate is particularly higher among contagious diseases. Three times as many Negroes as whites die of tuberculosis in Alabama, Dr. Baker says.

Negro Health Week was inaugurated 25 years ago by Booker T. Washington, then president of Tuskegee Institute. The period of observance was later changed to include the Negro leader's birthday, April 5. In launching the undertaking, Dr. Washington said: "The entire South is dependent, in a large measure, upon the Negro for certain kinds of work. A weak body, a sickly body, is costly to the whole community and to the whole state from an economic point of view. The average length of a Negro's life in the South at present is 35 years. It should be 50 years, and this health movement serves to point the way by which the life of the average Negro working man may be prolonged.

"The sickness and death of so large a proportion of its population means an annual loss to the South of over $300,000,000; $150,000,000 of this amount could be saved by taking measures to prevent disease by the simple precautions which this health movement is seeking to emphasize."

These statements were made many years ago, and although the situation has improved some since that day, the words are still sound. Although the Negro's health status has improved, so also has the status of the white residents of the South, with the result that the Negro is in much the same relative position. Negro Health Week is still an important observance.

Andalusia, Ala., Star
April 6, 1939

Health Week

Montgomery, Ala., — Because of the State's large Negro population the problem of Negro health is one of particular importance to the people of Alabama, Dr. J. N. Baker State Health Officer, declared today in urging them to take part in the twenty-fifth annual observance of Negro Health Week, April 2 to 9, inclusive.

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Wetumpka, Ala., Herald
April 6, 1939

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK APRIL 2 THROUGH 9

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Citronelle, Ala., Call
April 6, 1939

Negro Health Week To Be Observed Apr. 2-9

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Evergreen, Ala., Courant
March 30, 1939

Urges Observance Of Negro Health Week

Because of the State's large Negro population, the problem of Negro health is one of particular importance to the people of Alabama, Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, declared today in urging them to take part in the twenty-fifth annual observance of Negro Health Week, April 2 to 9, inclusive.

"An Alabamian, Dr. Booker T. Washington, then President of Tuskegee Institute, was the founder of this annual observance," he said. "So impressed was he with the success of a two-year Negro health campaign started in 1913 by the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, that he issued a proclamation calling for the observance of what was then known as National Health Improvement Week. This observance was later named National Negro Health Week and is observed during the Sunday-through-Sunday period that includes its founder's birthday, April 5."

Dr. Baker pointed out that the general death rate for Negroes, as well as the death rate for a number of important diseases, was considerably higher than that for white people. The Negro death rate for tuberculosis, he added, is about three times that for members of the white race.

Roanoke, Ala., Leader
April 5, 1939

TRAINING SCHOOL

Plans Clean-Up For Observance Of Negro Health Week

The Randolph County Training School is sponsoring the observance of National Negro Health Week in Roanoke and its vicinity from April 9 through April 15. The colored citizens are called on to cooperate to the end that the observance will be highly successful.

The first four days of the week will be given to thorough cleaning. On Friday, April 14, committees will go about their respective districts on a tour of inspection of homes and premises. Citizens are asked to make their places available for this inspection.

National Negro Health Week was founded by Booker T. Washington in 1915. The special objective for 1939 is "The Citizen's Responsibility for Community Health."

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 10, 1939

WEEK DEVOTED TO NEGROES' HEALTH

Public Attention Is Called To Peculiar Needs Of Colored Race

BY DR. J. N. BAKER
State Health Officer
(Written For The Associated Press)

Early in April every year health workers, ministers and others join in the observance of National Negro Health Week, during which public attention is called to the peculiar health needs of the colored people, who constitute only approximately 36 per cent of the total population of Alabama but among whom occur more than 46 per cent of all the deaths reported in the state.

There are a few diseases, including diphtheria, cancer, diabetes, diseases of the arteries, bronchitis and appendicitis, which are more fatal to white people than to Negroes, but there are a larger number of illnesses of which the reverse is true.

The white death rate for typhoid fever, for instance, is considerably less than one-half the colored rate. The colored measles death rate is generally higher than the white rate, although in 1937 the two were exactly the same. The whooping cough death rate for Negroes exceeded the white rate for this disease by more than 100 per cent. Whereas 44.7 white persons out of every 100,000 in the state succumbed to influenza in 1937, nearly 67 Negroes out of every 100,000 did so.

Tuberculosis, year in and year out, kills nearly three times as many Negroes in Alabama in proportion to population as white people. The 1937 colored death rate for syphilis was more than 10 times the white death rate for this disease, while the colored malaria death rate was nearly two and one-half times the white rate. The 1937 Negro rate for heart disease, which ranks far ahead of all others as a cause of death, was one-third higher than the white death rate for the same year.

There is, however, much to encourage those eager to improve health conditions among the colored people. Between 1916 and 1937 the Negro death rate for tuberculosis decreased by more than 42 per cent, the Negro death rate for malaria dropped 76 per cent, and the Negro death rate for diarrhea and enteritis (under two years) declined 40 per cent.

CITRONELLE, ALA., CALL
APR 6, 1939
A12

Negro Health Week To Be Observed Apr. 2-9

Montgomery, Ala.—Because of the State's large negro population the problem of negro heatlh is one of particular importance to the people of Alabama, Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, declared today in urging them to take part in the twenty fifh annual observance of Negro Heath Week, April 2 to 9, inclusive.

"An Alabamian, Dr. Booker T. Washington, then President of Tuskegee Institute, was the founder of this annual observance," he said. "So impressed was he with the success of a two-year negro health campaign started in 1913 by the negro organization society of Virginia, that he issued a proclamation calling for the observance of what was then known as National Health Improvement Week This observance was later named Natonal Negro Health Week and is observed during the Sunday-through Sunday period that includes its founder's birthday, April 5."

Dr. Baker pointed out that the general death rate for negroes, as well as the death rates for a number of important diseases, was considerably higher than that for white people. The negro death rate for tuberculosis, he added, is about three times that for members of the white race.

BRISTOL CONN PRESS
FRIDAY MAR 24 1939

HEALTH OF NEGRO TO BE STRESSED WEEK OF APRIL 2

The Silver anniversary marking the twenty-fifth observance of National Negro Health Week will be celebrated through the month of April with an active health campaign slated for April 2 to April 9 it was announced in the weekly bulletin of the State Department of Health. In cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, State, County and City health departments and various voluntary health and civic organizations, the National Negro Health Week committee has based their 1939 campaign objective on "The Citizens' Responsibility for Community Health." Especial emphasis will be placed upon adult health, community sanitation, home and personal hygiene, school health activities and disease prevention, the bulletin said.

Initiated in 1915 by the late Booker T. Washington, Principal of Tuskegee Institute to raise the standard of negro health the movement organized by negroes for negroes, has according to the bulletin, grown to large proportions during the quarter century. Studies of negro health in large cities indicate that while negro children under 15 years are less prone to acute diseases than are white children of the same age, this is reversed in the ages over 15 and up to 24 at which time there is much higher incidence of acute disease than in white children over 15.

The bulletin urged all communities to aid in the promotion of Negro Health Week by taking an active part in this movement. Cooperation in these activities can be given by personal assistance in addressing groups on special phases of health and aid to negro leaders in planning for such meetings for groups of all kinds at churches, schools, lodges, settlement houses and other public places. Local community leaders can also assist with press articles, distribution of health leaflets and arrangements for health films and other illustrative material, advised the bulletin. Assistance can also be secured from the State Department of Health for speakers, health films, health leaflets and advice in planning programs.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. TIMES
MAR 30. 1939 A4

NEGRO DOCTORS TO TALK FOR HEALTH WEEK HERE

Negro physicians and dentists will receive their assignments tomorrow for speaking engagements during National Negro Health week, Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of the Mountain City Medical society and general chairman of the local committee for observance of the week, announced yesterday.

National Negro Health week was founded twenty-five years ago by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee institute (Alabama), and is observed throughout the country by Negro organizations to stress the need for "more and better health measures for Negroes for the common good of the community."

It is observed each year the first week in April, and this year runs from the second through the ninth.

Local Negro doctors will speak in schools and churches and at other gatherings during the week. Dr. Stephens stated that the values of proper diets, sanitation, the curbing of venereal diseases and "other health measures for the lowering of the sick and mortality rate in our community will be stressed."

Washington, D. C. Post
March 29, 1939

Oleson to Inagurate Negro Health Week

Robert Oleson, assistant surgeon general of the Public Health Service, will be the principal speaker in a radio broadcast inaugurating National Negro Health Week over Station WMAL at 3:15 today.

Pensacola Fla. Journal
April 2, 1939

NEGRO NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK IS BEING OBSERVED

Program Will Begin Today With Ministers Giving Sermons On Topic

An elaborate observance of Negro National Health week will be held in Pensacola, beginning today and continuing through next Sunday. The general theme is "Citizens' Responsibility in Public Health."

The program will include blood test clinics, survey of sanitary conditions in homes, examinations of pre- school children, school parades and other activities.

The week officially opens today with ministers delivering health sermons and lectures from their pulpits.

On Monday, Health day, all negro citizens are requested to make their homes and surroundings sanitary and inviting. The following day a survey committee will visit various homes for a checkup on sanitary conditions.

Three clinics for pre-school age school children will be held at 10 a.m. Wednesday at Spencer Bibbs, 104 school on South Ninth avenue and 101 school on West Jackson street. A dental clinic will be held at Washington high school.

Two blood test clinics will be held Thursday with the general public invited to attend. All negro citizens may receive these test, Dr. E. S. Cobb said, through the cooperation of the city-county health unit with the Escambia Negro National Health council. The clinics will be at 9 a.m. at Elks Rest and at 10 a.m. at Allen chapel.

Friday will be given over to school activities with district parades at 10 a.m. and a general parade at noon. This program will culminate Friday night with an interesting program at 8 p.m. at Washington high school.

A general survey and checkup will be made on Saturday and the week will close Sunday with a meeting at which reports will be received.

Dr. E. F. Aarons is assisting with medical clinics and Dr. S. W. Boyd with dental clinics. Citizens are directing various other activities.

Bartow Fla., Record
April 4, 1939

Negro Health Week Is Being Observed Here

National Negro Health week is being observed in Bartow this week. A health sermon will be given tonight at 8 o'clock at the St. James A. M. E. church. On Friday night a program on health will be presented at the same church.

Seats will be reserved for white friends who are especially asked to attend.

Eustis, Fla., Region
March 31, 1939

National Negro Health Week to be Observed in Lake County April 2-9

Extensive health improvement activities will be carried on among the negroes of Lake County during National Negro Health Week, April 2-9, under the auspices of the Lake County Tuberculosis and Health Association. The program this year will be the 25th observance, in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service.

The program in Lake County will be centered around the public schools, where special training in all health matters will be given negro students, and they will be urged to carry their training into the homes where it will be put into practical use. During Health Week extensive cleaning of school properties is carried out, work is inspected, and special committees are appointed to make a tour of negro residence properties

Pensacola Fla. Journal
April 7, 1939

Clinics Held In Negro Health Week

Three summer roundup clinics were held during Negro National Health week here and a large number of pre-school age children were examined and were given toxoid. The group is being called back on May 5 for the last immunization against diphtheria. Two blood test clinics were held and were well attended.

Tonight at 8 o'clock at Washington High school a meeting will be addressed by Dr. A. L. Stebbins, county health officer, J. L. Pinney, Mrs. Garrett, Tookes Lamb, Dr. S. W. Boyd, Dr. J. L. Pickens and others. The public is invited.

Union Springs, Ala., Herald
March 30, 1939

BUY EASTER SEALS
USE EASTER SEALS — HELP CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Only ten days remain for Bullock County to raise its quota of $200.00 for the aid of crippled children. The colored school teachers have subscribed $40.00; to date this is the only contribution we have received. Are YOU going to allow Bullock Coutny to fall short in its debt to our own crippled children?

Easter Seals spell better life for crippled children. The more you buy, at only a penny each, the more you will aid the care, cure, education and prevention of crippled children.

Crippled children everywhere need the care that Crippled Children Seals provide; this is especially true here in our county where the aid to these unfortunate children is through the money raised at Easter time by the sale of Seals and Memberships in the Crippled Childrens Society. Please bring or mail your contribution to Dr. W. Hill McCaslan, chairman

Pensacola Fla. News
March 29, 1939

NEGRO HEALTH TO BE HELPED

National Council Members Outline Clinic Plans

Members of the local chapter of the Negro National Health council, meeting yesterday, made plans for two clinics and a pre-school roundup for children. The clinics, which are principally to administer blood tests, will be held April 7, in observance of Negro National Health week, April 1 to 8.

"The Citizen'e Responsibility in Public Health" will be the theme of the week and clinic will be open to all negro citizens, Dr. E. S. Cobb said. Attending the meeting were: Dr. S. W. Boyd, Dr. E. D. Sunday, Dr. H. E. Goode, Dr. S. W. Jefferson and Dr. Cobb. Cherrie Harris, supervisor of rural colored schools, was present.

Dr. A. L. Stebbins and Mrs. Nancy Lawlor attended the meeting as representatives of the Escambia county health council.

BRADENTON FLA HERALD
SUNDAY APR 2 1939

NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK IS OBSERVED BY NEGROES HERE

Plan Property Clean-up In Observance Of Week In Bradenton

Two negro organizations here Negro Business League and Colored Women's Club, are planning to observe "National Negro Health Week," beginning today and continuing to April 9, G. D. Rogers, chairman of the health committee of the business league, announces.

Rogers states that the negroes have been requested to clean-up their premises, and he has requested the city to remove the garbage and waste as quickly as possible.

He states that the negro health week was inaugurated by the late Booker T. Washington, founder and president of Tuskegee Institute, and the National Negro Business League, 25 years ago. In his letter to the city, Rogers says:

"The local Negro Business League and the Colored Women's club of Bradenton will sponsor the program locally this year with the assistance of the Ministerial Alliance and the churches in the colored section of the city 'Lincoln Place."

"Every colored resident will be asked to make special efforts in cleaning up his or her premises in and outside; "Clean up and paint up" will be the slogan.

"May we solicit the special cooperation of the city sanitary department in the effort to eradicate germs and prevent diseases.

"It is our plan to assemble a considerable amount of garbage and waste accumulated in and about the homes which should be removed as quickly as possible. A strict enforcement of the city sanitary laws will also greatly help in making the program a success."

BRASS TACKS

By H. S. Murphy

National Negro Health Week

From the days when Booker T. Washington first presented the idea of National Negro Health Week to the country, the idea has been growing in importance. It is certainly gratifying to see the amount of interest and cooperation that many national and state organizations have put into making us health conscious.

It only remains now for local communities, organizations, and individuals to develop the same sort of cooperation in spreading and keeping before the people health propaganda,—not only during a single week of a year, but at any and all times using the means at hand to call attention to the great need for constant health conservation.

SOME COMMON MEANS OF HEALTH DEMONSTRATION

We have often wondered why someone with some imagination and managerial ability did not use baby contests to bring out the health idea. This could be done without sacrificing the money-raising feature. Indeed, if such a contest were developed into a program with mothers, nurses and physicians on dress parade to show people and tell them WHY a baby is physically fit to be a winner, it would not only drive home facts of great social and health import, but it would actually augment any earnings that the average commonplace contest can command.

Again: with our great school and club facilities we should be able to put on a health pageant that would deliver a K. O. blow to so much neglect of balanced rations, sane and sanitary living by those who need to know how, and who certainly can do better. We have enough talent and possibilities at our command to make carrots, onions, celery and other leafy foods, together with the multiplicity of fruit juices which are so beneficial, as popular as Popeye has made spinach. Milk still needs emphasis.

We must no longer permit people to suffer for want of KNOWLEDGE of what constitutes good food. While individual needs differ, people who understand food problems hate to see others eat improperly. For instance we hate to see a husky person constantly order waiter NOT to put coarse foods such as corn bread and black - eye peas on his plate. Aside from historical reasons, he may have an honest aversion to such foods, but any vigorous person needs considerable roughage in his diet if he would be healthy.

LET US PREVENT DISEASES

One important thing our health campaigns ought to bring to the attention of individuals. We need to permit preventive medicine to do more for us. How? By taking periodic examinations from dentist and medical doctor. Most men who could tell us most about the value of preventive medicine are too dead to do so, but it is a fact that thousands of lives can be saved and thousands of operations can be avoided by seeking and following the advice of dentists and doctors before it is too late.

SOME OF US KNOW TOO MUCH

Most men "know too much about their own health to keep healthy. But whether you are one of these knowalls or not, please go to your doctor. pay him to tell you that there is nothing the matter with you and leave feeling that the money is well spent. Remember that there are insidious diseases which do not express themselves thru pain or other symptoms until the sufferer is beyond medical help. On the other hand, doctors frequently detect incipient tuberculosis, cancer, circulatory and other diseases of the vital organs at such an early stage when called on to examine some healthy LOOKING patient, and are thus able to prolong life because the patient COOPERATES with the physician who, by the way, cannot create life, but who, because of his knowledge of the laws of nature, can greatly assist nature in preventing certain developments which shorten life.

WHO SHOULD BE MOST CAREFUL

You who have unusual waistlines; you who have pains you don't understand; you who do not get proper exercise; you who suffer from loss of appetite; ALL you who are twenty-one years of age, find out the price of a good physical examination, pay the price cheerfully and feel that the money is well spent.

Let us all help in this campaign by spreading the gospel of good health. Let us impress on our fellow-workers the need of fresh air, good food, reasonable exercise, no excesses, no worry, and faith in the Powers that Be.

Health Week

THERE is nothing of greater importance to the progress and prosperity of any people than good health. Therefore, the proper observance of National Negro Health Week should always claim the attention of every man, woman and child throughout the whole nation. And when we say proper observance, we mean a sincere consideration of the multiple ways and means to assure good health to the individual through the adherance to Nature's simple rules, as well as a recognizance of the scientific safeguards placed at our convenience and use through the research and discovery of the medical profession over a long period of years throughout which the relentless battle against disease and sickness has been waged with unremitting zeal.

Our people, who have always had the fewest facilities at their command for battling against diseases, somehow, seem too little concerned over their general health. They have not, in the main, made use of even all of the facilities within their reach. We know no reason why Negroes should be more susceptible to the common run of diseases than any other group, except that it is because of their apparent unconcern in safeguarding their health through the proper observance of simple health rules. For this reason, we believe that National Negro Health Week, with its noble purpose of making the Negro health-conscious, is of greater importance to the whole people than any other annual occasion. It is to be hoped, therefore, that during the week set aside as Negro Health Week, the Negro people everywhere will make an effort to study the problem of health maintenance with so great an earnestness as to make the occasion more than just a name. If this is done, the rewards of good health will be assured to many thousands who do not now fully realize its great benefits.

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Negro Health Week is again being observed wherever there are colored people concerned about their health.

During this week much will be said about our mortality and morbidity rates, the wisdom of periodical physical examinations, the error of neglecting treatment, the value of clinics and the need for adequate hospitalization.

The ordinary citizens might also reflect on the social and economic cost of ill-health.

There are probably about 300,000 Negroes sick every day, since the nation's daily sick list averages 3,000,000 persons.

Assuming an average wage of $1 a day, this represents a loss of $300,000 a day; $2,100,000 a week; $109,500,000 a year, to say nothing whatever of the cost of physicians' services, medicine and hospitalization.

The figure $109,500,000 is approximately one-half the value of all the Negro churches in the United States, and if a fortune that size could be applied to the combined $100,000,000 debt, every Negro church in the country could burn its mortgage before this time next year and there would be a sizeable sum left over for repairs and improvements.

Figuring on the median value of $1,341 for each of the 480,324 Negro-owned nonfarm homes in the country, according to the 1930 Census, our $109,500,000 sickness bill represents more than one-sixth of the total value of all these homes.

The aggregate sales of the 25,701 retail stores owned by Negroes in the U. S. in 1930 totaled $101,146,043, or nearly nine million dollars less than sickness costs us each year.

The value of all farm implements used by the 882,850 Negro farm operators in 1930 was $60,327,856, or only a little more than half the amount of our sick bill for a single year.

These are graphic illustrations of the cost of sickness in the loss of wages alone. Perhaps the cost of medical care would bring the annual toll to a quarter billion dollars.

The tragedy of this is that much of this economic drain is unnecessary and is due to negligence, indifference, dissipation and inattention.

Our sick bill might easily be cut in half if the average Negro would have his personal physician examine him regularly, abide by his instructions and see him promptly at the first sign of illness.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

By WILLARD MERRY

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH Week which was recently observed was founded by Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Institute in 1915, and has maintained continuous growth throughout the succeeding years, and is today a great movement. This week was observed during the week ending April 9th, but the celebration will last during the entire month of April. This observance has brought to the race the fact that health will greatly help to advance the cause of the Negro in his every endeavor. A noticeable decrease in the mortality rate of the Negro has been evidenced in recent years and the observance of Negro Health Week has served to bring vividly to the minds of individuals the importance of health and health promotion as well as disease prevention activities.

DURING NEGRO HEALTH WEEK physicians and other civic leaders in many lines of endeavor have carried on active campaigns throughout the country to bring certain facts pertaining to health to the minds of the people through public health lectures and programs and have stimulated interest in sanitation, competent medical care and treatment, more than a passive interest in preventive measures. The interest stimulated during the period set aside as health week should not be allowed to drift into the old rut after this period has expired but should create in the minds of people enough volition to continue throughout the year.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION is worth a pound of cure is a well known saying which needs no argument to prove. Prevention of disease forestalls the necessity of time and money lost in weeks, months and sometimes years of slow convalescence to say nothing of the suffering and inconvenience to one's self and the loss of active service to your community and associates. We all know that health is one of our most precious possessions, but or which we seldon appreciate until we have lost it or are in danger of losing it. To have the importance of health brought so vividly to our minds as it has been during this special observance, is a great step for the advancement of the race.

THIS COUNTRY HAS BECOME increasingly health conscious in the past ten or fifteen years due to high powered advertising. Every article of food, fresh or canned, is advertised as containing so many health vitamins, iron and other minerals for health, etc. Housewives and homemakers plan their meals by counting the vitamins, calories, etc., contained in the various dishes which they set before their families, and they buy their foods accordingly. This may be an important factor in the decrease in mortality rates in the United States. Doctors advise certain foods as health foods and people are more and more taking such advice. Some have condemned all this as mere advertising propaganda, but physicians and scientists who have made a study of health approve and advise such measures and they should know.

Negro Health Week Again

THIS is Negro Health Week—the time when facts about the health of one-tenth of the nation will be disseminated throughout the land in order to effect some improvement in what can easily be called the crime of America—the health of its Negro citizens.

Disease draws no color line. Yet, in spite of this truism as well as the fact that the health of the entire population is affected by that of any part of it, the color line is drawn against Negro citizens in one of the elemental things of civilization—health.

Public and private hospitals shut their doors in the face of Negro patients; medical schools bar qualified Negro students from entering to receive first class educations; hospitals put thumbs down on Negro internes, and reactionary organizations like the American Medical Association keep their ranks lily-white. All of which results in one of the most damnable conditions in America.

Insofar as the Negro is concerned, private and local government health agencies of all descriptions have failed miserably to protect and improve his health as well as that of all other citizens. For it cannot be too strongly emphasized that if the health of the Negro is poor it is bound to be harmful to everybody.

Since private and local health institutions seldom, if ever, function well when Negroes are concerned, it is up to the Negroes to help themselves. The best way now for them to help themselves is to support the National Health Bill which was introduced in Congress by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.) last winter. This bill, in addition to providing nearly a billion dollars to improve the health of Americans, centers the control of its administration in the Federal Government. While the Federal Government is far from perfect in its treatment of Negro citizens, it is better than most state governments.

If Senator Wagner's health bill becomes a law it will be a long hoped for blow to the control of the health of the nation by such narrow minded persons as Dr. Morris Fishbein of the A. M. A. and thousands of big and petty public health officials. It would be well if the theme song of Negro Health Week were: pass Senator Wagner's National Health Bill.

HEALTH WEEK- 1939

GECRGIA

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK PLANNED

Move Inaugurated By Booker T. Washington To Open April 2

ATLANTA, March 20—(AP)—No long before his death in 191[illegible]maz ing Booker Taliaferro Washingtor won one of his many victories fo America's Negroes when a Nationa Negro Health Week was inaugu rated.

This move was less spectacular than many of the great educator's accomplishments and Washington was not to live to see many of its fruits.

Not now, 25 years later, statistics establish Negro Health Week as one of the finest of memorials to the slavery-born Washington, and the silver anniversary of its observance will be made a tribute to him.

The first week of April has been set aside as the 1939 Negro Health Week because on April 5, 1858, Washington was born at Hale's Ford in Virginia.

Federal, state, county and city health departments, and various voluntary health and civic groups will join the observance which has been worked out in detail by the United States Public Health Service.

Ever the "practical dreamer," the tireless Washington appealed not only to sentiment and humanity in his drive to bring the Negro better health along with learning and improved economic opportunity.

Keystone of his appeal was this often-repeated admonition:

"A weak body, a sickly body, is costly to the whole community and to the whole state from an economic point of view."

In issuing the call for observance of Negro Health Week, the Federal Health Service said the chief objective was to impress the individual citizen with his responsibility for and his stake in community health.

"The Negro Health Movement," the federal group explained, "is a clearing house for dissemination of health information to groups and colored, interested in conditions unfavorably affecting the Negro..."

This year's week of "emphasis and demonstration" of the year round work will be launched Sunday, April 2, with health sermons and lectures in white and Negro churches and in other public places.

Monday's emphasis will be on parents' meetings and home visits by nurses, social workers and others, and on Tuesday community sanitary needs will be stressed.

Wednesday is to be a special campaign day centering around Washington's birthday. Adult health will receive attention Thursday. Friday will be devoted to school children with health work dramatized in songs, games, parades and pageants.

Saturday will be a "clean up" day, and Sunday will be devoted to a recapitulation of the week's activities and results.

Begin Observance Of National Health Week

The Silver Anniversary of National Negro Health Week officially ushered in Saturday, will be the chief topic in many of the pulpits of the nation today. Beginning Monday, thousands of schools and civic organizations will launch educational campaigns.

In Atlanta, prominent citizens have assumed the responsibility of promoting various phases of the program.

Various Atlanta business firms have contributed $25 in prizes to be awarded for achievements in the clean-up campaign, which is to be conducted in connection with Health Week.

A Citizen Committee working in connection with the Atlanta branch of the National Urban League, is promoting Health Week here. Cooperating with the Committee and Urban League is the Atlanta Women's Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. J. W. E. Linder, local chairman, of the Silver Anniversary Observance, has appointed committees to handle details of the promotional work. Heading the various groups are Miss Carrie Taylor, clean-up; Mrs. H. E. Nash, exhibits; J. C. McMorries, radio theatres and literature; Dr. H. E. Nash, mass meeting; Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr., publicity; and Dr. Nash, committee on awards and prizes.

This week in Atlanta will be recognized as Mobilization Week. The Citizens Committee will meet at the Urban League headquarters Thursday to further map plans.

Because this is the 25th anniversary of Negro Health Week, the health week campaign will be conducted in various phases throughout this month. Objective of the health program is "The Citizen's Responsibility for Community Health."

The Health Week program as outlined by the National Health Week Committee has two definite objectives (1) To provide practical suggestions for the local Health Week committees that conduct the observance, and (2) to stimulate the people as a whole to cooperative endeavor in clean-up, educational and specific hygienic and clinical services for general sanitary improvement of the community and for health betterment of the individual, family and home.

The time for the National Negro Health Week was chosen as memorial to Booker T. Washington, its founder. His birthday is April 5.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
April 2, 1939

Urban League

By JESSE O. THOMAS

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

The National Negro Health Week celebrates its 25th observance today and continues through April 9.

The special objective this year is "The Citizen's Responsibility for Community Health," and to show that every citizen has an opportunity to share in health improvement which is desired in every community.

The Negro Health Week observance was started by Booker T. Washington more than a quarter of a century ago, when he said:

"At the last session of the annual Tuskegee negro conference some startling facts were brought out concerning the health of the colored people of the United States. It was shown that 45 per cent of all deaths among negroes are preventable; that there are 450,000 negroes seriously ill all the time; that the annual cost of this illness is $75,000,000; that sickness and death cost negroes annually $100,000,000. Because of these facts, I have thought it advisable to ask the negro people of the whole country to join in a movement which shall be known as 'Health Improvement Week,' April 11 to 17, inclusive, 1915."

An interesting development has been the increased participation of white officials and citizens. The occasion is now anticipated not as a periodic awakening of a portion of our population, but as an important national event to be promoted by everyone because of the obvious benefits.

Year after year the committee charged with the planning of National Negro Health Week has chosen live themes as special objectives. During the past few years emphasis has been placed upon the factors related to community health. Thus, there have been considered, the family and the home, the child and the school, the official and voluntary health agencies, and last year, the opportunities of the family physician. This year the most important single factor in promoting community health—the individual—takes the spotlight as the central theme of National Negro Health Week.

It must be admitted that public health effort will not achieve a satisfactory measure of success until individual thought and activity are more highly developed. It is becoming impressively apparent that the individual is the first line of defense against disease. Therefore, we must learn and apply the knowledge which will aid in the maintenance of good health and prevent disease. To achieve such results each person must seek knowledge, be receptive to authentic information and apply instruction intelligently.

Daily schedules of events as outlined by the National Negro Health Week committee of the United States Public Health Service are as follows:

Mobilization Day, Today: Health sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors and other qualified persons. Mass meetings, good speakers, good music. Urge the carrying out of the health week program. Give references to sources of health information and urge cooperation with organized agencies. Emphasize mother and infant welfare work to reduce high mortality, and regular health examination for better health.

Home Health Day, Tomorrow: Home clean-up. Parents' meetings. Personal and home hygiene talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers, and other qualified persons. Social hygiene education and venereal disease control measures should be considered in special meetings. Health films, slides and exhibits should be used and demonstrations given wherever feasible. Provide for annual health examinations of children and adults.

Community Sanitation Day, Tuesday: Consider sanitary needs and improvements. Destroy breeding places of rats, flies and mosquitoes. Explain spread of disease by insects and rats. All homes, markets, bakeries and food establishments should be screened against flies. Protect milk and water supply. Provide sanitary outhouses. Co-operation with local health department should be emphasized.

Special Campaign Day, Wednesday: Survey community for health needs and concentrate on one or more practical objectives. Contact health department; offer co-operation and request help. Churches should receive special attention, as they are often neglected factors in efforts for health achievement.

Adults' Health Day, Thursday: Provision of facilities for annual health examination. Procure doctors' and nurses' co-operation. Explain that tuberculosis, syphilis, cancer, and organic diseases (heart, kidney, etc.) are the chief causes of disability and death. Emphasize: (1) Fresh air; (2) right diet; (3) good cheer; (4) proper living; (5) regular health examination; (6) early treatment.

School Health Day, Friday: Invite parents. Health programs, essays, songs, games, plays, parades, pageants, etc. School buildings and premises should be made sanitary. Conduct health poster contest. Health examinations for pre-school and school children. Organize health clubs. Emphasize "Health First" as the aim of education.

General Clean-Up Day, Saturday: Inspection of community campaign results. Complete all cleaning of homes, building and premises. Supervisory committee should orient the community program on the preceding day and direct last workday to final results. Collect data and take pictures for newspaper stories and National Negro Health Week committee report. "Before and after" pictures are convincing and inspiring.

Report and Follow-Up Day, Sunday, April 9: Close campaign with enthusiastic meetings for reports, good talks, good music, experiences. Effect permanent organization and initiate plans for year-round activities.

Macon, Ga., News
April 7, 1939

Negroes Get Ready For Health Week

A program for observance of National Negro Health week has been arranged for Macon and Bibb county. The observance will be from April 10 to 16.

Free physical examinations of local Negroes are included in the program, Dr. C. W. Dyer, superintendent of St. Luke hospital, Tattnall street, has announced. The examinations will be made between 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. daily.

A Negro mass meeting will be held at the Macon auditorium at 3:30 p.m. April 16, when prominent speakers will include Dr. W. R. Maddox, Negro representative of the United States Public Health department.

The campaign will be directed principally against tuberculosis and venereal diseases, Dr. Dyer stated.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
April 9, 1939

NEGROES PREPARE FOR HEALTH WEEK

Free Physical Examinations Offered as Part of Program Starting Monday

More than 20,000 Macon residents tomorrow begin observance of National Negro Health week.

A feature of the observance will be free examinations of Negroes at St. Luke's hospital on Tattnall street from 5 to 7 p.m. daily. Negro physicians who are sponsoring the week are seeking co-operation of white employers in urging their servants to undergo the tests.

Highlight of the program will be a mass meeting at the Macon auditorium a week from this afternoon. A program of music and speeches is arranged and a section of the auditorium will be reserved for whites.

Dr. Walter L. Maddox, attache of the State Department of Health, will be principal speaker. On the musical program will be organ numbers, vocal solos and choral selections.

Dr. W. N. Frayser, chairman of arrangements, said he expects this year's observance to top all others in attention and in results. He said whites of Macon have shown increasing interest in the annual programs because of a realization of the effects of Negro health conditions on themselves. He also said studies had shown a decrease in the Negro death rate as a result of the program.

In addition to Dr. Frayser, those assisting with the program by donating their services include Drs. J. S. Williams, R. S. Smith, W. A. Davis, William H. Thomas, C. W. Dyer, D T. Walton, J. J. Bell, John Holley and J. G. Kyles.

Macon, Ga., News
April 10, 1939

EDITORIAL

It's Your Responsibility

In today's interrelated society it seems a curious inconsistency that a man can easily see the health benefits of washing his own hands occasionally, yet often professes disinterest in the hands of others.

Despite continual entreaties from public health authorities, the average individual refuses to see that his physical well-being is merely part of and dependent on the health of the community in which he daily associates.

Such thoughts are particularly pertinent at this time, when local health leaders are planning the observance of National Negro Health week here today through Sunday. The health of a third of the county's population (about 30,000 Negroes are in Bibb) is more than a major factor in the health of every Macon person.

It is distressing to believe that anyone, white or black, can be so disinterested in his own health and that of the community as to feel no desire to co-operate in this campaign, designed to relieve a deplorable and preventable situation among Negroes of this section.

Recent surveys have shown that communicable diseases—particularly venereal infections and tuberculosis—among local Negroes are out of proportion to normal figures all over the nation. One out of every three Bibb county Negroes, we are told, has syphilis and 80 per cent of general venereal diseases here is confined to that race. Tubercular Negroes outnumber whites three or four times.

These facts could conceivably be ignored were the unhealthy elements completely isolated, with no chance of contact between them and the healthy population, but the actual case is quite the opposite. Walking on streets, sitting at homes or working in offices, every Macon citizen runs the risk of contracting these diseases, regardless of class or racial distinctions.

More often than not such diseases are carried unconsciously by persons whom they infect, with proper medical examination the only chance of disclosure and cure. Instances can be cited where servants in the "best families" have been given blood tests and found suffering from a latent stage of syphilis. Potentially diseased persons, most of them Negroes, continually handle food, clothing and other articles directly affecting the entire community.

The situation is far from hopeless, however, and solution can come through the community's wholehearted effort to disclose, control and cure unhealthy conditions in every communal section.

Local Negro leaders have pledged themselves to do their share during the coming health campaign. One Negro physician has offered his hospital for free physical examinations at certain hours and other Negro doctors here are co-operating with him. Proper treatment will be advised when infection is disclosed and arrangements will be made for any necessary operation.

Negro health work already has been a primary interest of our health department and hospital. Public health nurses go out daily to locate delinquent disease cases and bring them in for treatment. Recent reorganization of the Macon hospital's venereal clinic makes it possible for Negroes who work in the day to take treatments at a special night clinic every Monday. Regular twice-weekly clinic also continue operations.

With health authorities and Negro leaders doing their utmost to help give us and posterity a decent place to live, it can scarcely be too much to urge every citizen to exert his responsibility to the slight degree of co-operation. See that your servants, friends and other associates take advantage of the examinations and treatments offered them. Realize clean hands for others are no less important than for you.

Camilla, Ga., Enterprise
May 5, 1939

Negro Health Week Program Closed

The National Negro Health Campaign was brought to a close Saturday, April 29th. During the month of April clinics were held in the following communities: Flint, Friendship, Pine Summit, Pine Crest, Oak Grove, Greenough, Pelham, St. Peters Blooming Light and Camilla. Other were scheduled but rain kept them from materializing. More than 20 children between the ages of six months and six years were given the diphtheria shot. Health talks were given the mothers. We are grateful to Dr. C. O. Rainey, county health doctor, and his nurse, Mrs. Davis, who cooperated with us whole-heartedly in carrying out this program.

This campaign attracted county wide interest, and from reports, the celebration bids fair to be of still greater interest next year.

RUTH D. PERRY, Negro
Home Demonstration Agent.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer Sun
September 17, 1939

CITY COMMISSIONERS GET HEALTH REPORTS

City hospital and health department reports were received by the city commissioners at their recess session Saturday morning for the month of August.

The hospital report by Harry W. Smith, superintendent, shows that 71 calls were made to homes by internes and that 756 white persons and 549 negroes were given treatment at the hospital office that 1,320 prescriptions were written and 204 hospital permits and 56 X-ray permits were issued. There were 448 emergency cases and 882 were treated at the clinic, the report shows. The number of dressings in emergency cases issued was 276.

The report of Dr. S. H. Yarbrough, city dentist, shows 59 white and 51 negro patients were treated at the dental clinic and that there were 138 extractions.

The report of W. H. Dickinson, bacteriologist and labortary dispenser, shows that 2,156 prescriptions were filled and 5,522 laboratory tests were made. There were no cases of typhoid or malaria nor of other epidemic diseases revealed during the month.

The report of J. O. Willis, chief sanitary inspector, shows that 5,015 yards were inspected during the month and 167 re-inspected; that 144 meat markets, 110 cafes and lunch rooms, 28 bakeries, six soda fountains were inspected and 47 miscellaneous notices were sent out and 65 miscellaneous inspections made.

Lumpkin, Ga., Stewart-Webster Jnl.
April 6, 1939

RICHLAND H. & I. SCHOOL OBSERVING NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

According to the Georgia program for the improvement of instruction in the public schools health is the major problem of the negro in Georgia.

On Monday each teacher taught a unit on health. It is said that you learn by doing. On Tuesday the teachers with the children did some of the things which they learned in the class room during the school year, such as removing cans and other rubbish from the yards of the community.

Wednesday, Dr. Kenyon, the city physician. gave a talk to the students and teacher. "Cleanliness" was the keynote of his address. He also discussed the inadequate supply of water found in rural homes carries a number of diseases.

Thursday, food was discussed as to balanced diet. The N.F.A. is growing a garden to demonstrate the vegetables that can be grown at home. We study about these foods in books, but the N.F.A. is showing that they can be grown in reality.

The sanitation of the school will be observed on Friday.

The school thanks Chief Marshall and City Officials during the health week and especially for the trash wagon on Tuesday.

Columbus Ga. Enquirer-Sun
April 2, 1939

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK TO BE OBSERVED HERE

A day by day program for the observance of the "Silver Anniversary" of "National Negro Health Week" which begins today has been laid out by the United States public health service, it is stated by Dr. William H. Spencer, Jr., who says:

"The program, if religiously followed, will give its adherents a complete and well organized observance of the "National Negro Health Week" founded 25 years ago by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington."

Sunday, April 2, is "Mobilization Day." Health sermons and lectures will be delivered by ministers, doctors, and other qualified persons. Monday, April 3, is "Home Health Day." A general clean-up of the home will be urged and personal and home hygiene talks will be delivered by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers, and other qualified persons. Tuesday, April 4, is "Community Sanitation Day." On this day negroes are urged to consider sanitary needs and improvements, to destroy breeding places for rats, flies and mosquitoes. Wednesday, April 5, is "Special Campaign Day." A survey of the community for health needs will be taken. Churches should receive special attention, as they are often neglected factors in efforts for health achievement.

Thursday, April 6, will be "Adults' Health Day." Through the cooperation of doctors and nurses, provision of facilities will be made for annual health examinations. Friday, April 7, is "School Health Day." On this day health programs, essays, songs, games, plays, parades, pageants, ets.. will be presented at the various negro schools throughout the country. Saturday, April 8, is "General Clean-Up Day." An inspection will be made of community campaign results and the cleaning up of homes, buildings, and premises will be completed. Sunday, April 9, is "Report and Follow-Up Day." The campaign will close with enthusistic meetings for reports, permanent organizations will be effected and plans will be initiated for year-round activities.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
April 12, 1939

Negro Activity In Clean-Up Week Gets High Praise

Co-operation in Atlanta negro communities in the anunal Clean-Up, Paint-Up and Fire Prevention Week campaign was praised Wednesday by officers of the Atlanta Women's Chamber of Commerce, sponsors of the observance.

Mrs. Carolyn Seivers, chairman, said there is unusual activity among the city's negro population in all phases of the drive.

Several thousand packages of flower and vegetable seed have been distributed for the use of negro families. In addition, group meetings are being held for the purpose of stressing clean-up activities.

In some sections Boy Scouts are making house-to-house calls urging participation in the clean-up campaign, and in the schools pupils are being taught methods of promoting cleanliness and health. Simultaneous with Clean-Up Week, the negro organizations in the city also are observing the silver anniversary of National Health Week.

Organizations participating include: The Atlanta Urban League, the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, Boy Scouts and the Y. W. C. A.

Cedartown, Ga., Standard
April 13, 1939

Negroes Continue Health Clinics

National Negro Health and Better Homes week is being observed all this month with health clinics being conducted in each community by the colored home demonstration council in cooperation with Polk County Board of Health and doctors and nurses of the county.

Second series of the clinics will be held April 14 at the same places at which the first series was conducted but with these additional locations added:

Dr. Cooper's school house, 11 a.m.; Bellview school house, 12 a.m.; Rosenwald school house, 2 p.m.; and Cedar Grove school house, 2:30 p.m. The first series was held last Friday at Esom Hill, Priors, Pine Grove, Rockmart, Seney and Grady, with a large number being inoculated or vaccinated for typhoid fever, diphtheria, small pox, and other contagious diseases.

The clinics are free and all negroes are urged to take advantage of them.

Dawson, Ga., News
March 30, 1939

Negro Health Week Will Be Observed Here April 2-7

Instructive Programs Have Been Arranged For Observance.

Negro Health Week begins Sunday, April 2, and an expansive program has been arranged for the colored people of Dawson and vicinity.

Sunday afternoon at 3:30 p. m. a program will be given at Sardis church, and Monday morning at 10 o'clock, a meeting for school children and their parents will be given at Shiloh Baptist church. Monday night at 7:30 o'clock a meeting for women only will be held at Beulah church; Tuesday and Wednesday mornings at 10 o'clock, school children and their parents will again assemble at Shiloh church for instructive programs, and Wednesday night at 7:30 o'clock a meeting for men only will be held at Atoc church.

The concluding meeting will be held Friday night, the place to be announced later, and the general public is invited.

All colored people in Dawson and Terrell county are urged to observe the above schedule, and attend the meetings as they will be helpful to everyone.

HEALTH WEEK- 1939

PRINCETON IND CLARION NEWS
WEDNESDAY APRIL 5 1939

Meeting Held In Lincoln School Here In Observance Of Negro Health Week

Several Speakers Are Heard, Including School Head, School And County Nurses, Mayor, Health Director

A meeting was held Tuesday night at the Lincoln school observing National Negro Health week. This movement was launched by Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskeegee Institute, Tuskeegee, Alabama.

Carl Lyles, principal of Lincoln school, presided at the meeting. Emmett Hardiman gave the "History of the National Negro Health Week."

Miss Mary V. Ziliak, school nurse, spoke on "School Health." She praised Lincoln school for its fine record in cleanliness and health, also for the splendid cooperation of the parents and teachers in the work she is doing with the children.

Two films were shown, "Let's Open Our Eyes" and "Let My People Live." These films were furnished by the state board of health.

The principal address of the evening was given by D. A. Hoover, M. D., of Terre Haute. Dr. Hoover spoke on "Tuberculosis." He said that although this special week was set aside for observance, that a year around health program was being carried out at this time. Through the educational campaign carried on the death rate from tuberculosis has been reduced from first to sixth place.

Miss Florence Kilroy, county nurse, Miss Isabel Milburn, president of the tuberculosis association, Dr. Childs, director of public health, Mrs. W. F. West, executive secretary of the tuberculosis association, and Mayor T. C. Fowler were introduced and made short talks.

Mrs. William Morton, member of the Lincoln Parent-Teacher association, spoke briefly, telling of the work they were doing in equipping a health room for the school and stated it would be open for inspection within a few days.

This meeting was sponsored by the Gibson County Tuberculosis association, Miss Florence Kilroy, R. N., Gibson county health nurse, and Carl Lyles.

This first week in April has been set aside as Negro Health week, and during the remainder of the month, the county tuberculosis association plans an "early diagnosis" campaign for eradicating diseases.

Columbia, La. Caldwell Watchman
March 31, 1939

Negro Health Week In April

DR. THOS. BURK

One week has been set apart for observance of National Negro Health Week.

Plans have been shaped for a parish-wide observance of the week beginning Sunday, April 2nd. The object of this year is Help Yourself nad Your Community, better health through sanitation and other preventive measures.

The program will be under the direction of Angie Brown, assisted by the Caldwell parish health unit.

The program includes a full week of health activities by the Negro Health Movement Committee of the United States Health Service and is as follows:

Sunday, April 2: Mobilization Day; Monday, April 3: The Home Health Day; Tuesday, April 4: Community Sanitation Day; Wednesday, April 5: Special Campaign Day; Thursday, April 6: Adult Health Day; Friday, April 7: School Health Day; Saturday, April 8: General Clean Up Day; Sunday, April 9: Follow Up Day.

At it is part of the parish program the Caldwell parish health unit will offer infant and preschool examination, diphtheria inoculations and lectures on rural sanitation to the community participating. The citizenship of Caldwell parish is invited to lend sympathetic understanding and co-operation in making Negro Health Week one of constructive worth to the various communities.

Franklin, La. St. Mary Banner
March 31, 1939

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OBSERVANCE NEARS

The week beginning April 2nd, marks the twenty-fifth annual observance of National Negro Health Week. An occasion which promises to challenge the concerted efforts of the entire Nation toward the improvement of health conditions for this vast percentage of our American population.

Possibly no other section in the country focuses more attention on this social problem than does St. Mary Parish, Louisiana. Nor is the need more evident elsewhere for such impetus; as was brought out through a recent survey, conducted by the Negro Health Education Committee, in affiliation with the St. Mary Parish Public Health Department.

In a study of 1700 negro dwellings of the parish, it was found that less than 15 per cent of them were provided with the necessary conveniences to facilitate general conditions of health to the occupants. Moreover, that the need for improvement was more evident among tenant dwellings, as compared to those suggesting private ownership.

In the light of these findings and many others, the committee responsible for conducting such a program is faced with the problem of assisting in bringing about economic adjustments ranging all the way from improved outdoor sanitation to better housing. Along with the continuous program of health education, which to this point has stimulated relative response on the part of the subjects themselves.

"It is very evident," says L. Jos. Bickham, director of the movement, "that our problem can no longer be considered as an issue suggestive to race consciousness alone. It is purely a social problem demanding the consideration of all civic minded citizens, inasmuch as the effects therefrom are general, rather than sectorial. The integrated society of which we are a part, prevents the limiting of the effecting results of such shortcomings to a particular neighborhood, however far it may be removed from the center of communial habitation.

"To us," he goes on, "the improvement of health conditions among our people is a process, rather than an incident. The week which has been set apart as National Negro Health Week is merely a period for concentration, during which time we encourage community assistance, and mobilize our forces for another twelve month period."

The activities of the week will have their beginning in the various churches serving the Negro Communities, where sermons will be offered by the ministers touching upon the need of improved health conditions. Throughout the week there will be health program at the various schools, health clinics, and general community meetings.

The major meetings, which will suggest public response, are to be held at Baldwin, Franklin, Patterson and Morgan City, on Tuesday Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, respectively, at 8:00 p. m. During which events white patrons are also asked to attend. Such meetings are to be held in church of the various communities. Please consult with the negro school in your community, or be so informed from literature otherwise distributed.

Farmerville, La. Gazette
March 29, 1939

OUR CHAT WITH YOU

Union Parish Health Unit **Dr. J. C. Montgomery**

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

April 2 to 9 are the dates set for this year's observance of National Negro Health Week. This year marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of this special occasion, which is sponsored by the United States Health Service. This annual event, which has become one of great importance, was established in 1915 by Booker T Washington, while he was principal of Tuskegee Institute. The inspiration was a program for better sanitation among negroes. The slogan for this year is "The Cleaner We are the Longer We Live." Each year negro Health Week has a special objective in health education.

As an educator, Booker T. Washington believed that knowledge was one of the first tools to be used in advancing the health and welfare of an individual or a race—a knowledge of actual problems and facts which might motivate organization toward an effort to improve health conditions among the colored people and which might stimulate the people themselves to understand and to use measures which have been proved to be beneficial to health.

A health problem, which for many years has been closely identified with the colored people and their race, has been the high incidence and death rates from Tuberculosis.

The purpose of this year's campaign is:

To increase the general public's appreciation of the benefits it derives from proper sanitation, resulting in better living conditions, shelter, food and clothing. Principals teachers and other leaders of the colored race may well follow the teaching of Booker T. Washington and so build up a healthier and happier people.

Never in the recorded history of man has the colored people had a greater opportunity to improve their mental and physical condition than at the present time.

The Parish Board of Education is doing everything possible to give to the colored people the opportunity to learn, to read and write. The health department is willing at all times to give protection against smallpox, typhoid fever and diphtheria.

Colored maternity classes are held at regular intervals to give to the expectant mother proper instructions in matters of health.

Clinics are conducted every week for the treatment of venereal diseases and everyone should avail himself of free laboratory tests. This knowledge is of vital importance to the future welfare of the colored race.

We trust that those having charge of the week's program will stress the importance of health for the present and future generation.

Houma, La. Courier
March 27, 1939

Give Program For Negro Health Week

WPA Negro Adult Teachers Launch Third Observance

Besides individual programs in each negro community of the parish, Negro Health Week in Terrebonne parish will be climaxed by a general health program discussion scheduled for the Houma Colored Public School at 7 p. m., April 12. This program will include motion pictures, lectures by health unit officials and teachers, songs, demonstrations and exhibitions.

The keynote of this year's campaign is a clean-up campaign by which the negro leaders hope to focus attention on the necessity for cleanliness in the prevention of disease.

WPA Cooperating

WPA negro adult teachers of the parish under the supervision of Mrs. Marie L. Duval, Dr. M. F. Houston, director of the parish health unit are all cooperating in the campaign. John B. Barton is chairman of the campaign.

At the beginning of the year surveys were made by the teachers in each of their communities to determine the paramount health problems. By doing this it was much easier to formulate a working plan which would enable each teacher to attack only the most important health problems in his or her communities.

This is the third year that the WPA negro teachers of Terrebonne parish have participated in the National Negro Health Week activities. All teachers are putting forth every effort to make this a bigger and better program in every way.

Winnfield, La., Enterprise
March 30, 1939

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK TO BE OBSERVED BY COLORED CITIZENS

The birth of the National Negro Health Week was the timely fruition of Booker T. Washington's practicable philosophy of "head, heart, and hand—and health" education for effective service and wholesome living.

Dr. Monroe N. Work, director of the department of records and research, Tuskegee Institute, in the foreword of "The South and Conservation of Negro Health, stated:

"The Workers' Day of the 1914 session of the annual Tuskegee Negro Conefrence considered the consrvation of Negro Health, and Addresses were made by the president of the Louisiana State Board of Health, the president of the Alabama State Board of Health, and the president of the national and the Alabama State association of Negro doctors. The National Child Welfare Association of New York had an exhibit at the conference showing how the health of children might be observed. The Louisiana State Board of Health sent its two cars to the conference in order that thousands of people attending the conference might see in a graphic form how sanitary improvements might be made and how diseases might be combated.

"Forming the basis of many of the discussions and pointing out more surely than any other method the woeful loss to the Negro and the Nation by reason of insanitation, disease, and preventable deaths, charts prepared by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute under the direction of Monroe N. Works were exhibited throughout the conference . . . ."

Dr. Washington said:

"At the last session of the annual Tuskegee Negro Conference, some startling facts were brought out concerning the health of the colored people of the United States. It was shown that 45 percent of all deaths among Negroes are preventable; that there are 450,000 Negroes seriously ill all the time; that the annual cost of this illness is $75,000,000; that sickness and death cost the Negro people annually $100,000,000. Because of these facts, I have thought it advisable to ask the Negro people of the whole country to join in a movement which shall be known as "Health Improvement Week,' April 11 to 17, inclusive, 1915."

With this brief history and background of the beginning of the movement which was the origin of the National Negro Health Week every colored citizen of Winnfield is called upon to join in the observance of Health Week beginning April 2 and ending April 9.

The committees are requested to follow the following program:

Sunday, April 2, Mobilzation Day, Anderson Temple 11:30 a. m..; Monday, Home Health Day; Tuesday, Community Sanitation Day; Wednesday, Special Campaign Day; Thursday, Adults Health Day; Friday, School Health Day; Sunday, Report and Follow-up Day; Training Schol 3:30 p.m. Each one of the above days will be explained in detail at the opening of the National Negro Health Week at Anderson Temple April 2.

Committees have been appointed to direct the program in each section of Winnfield.

Morgan City, La. Review
March 31, 1939

MEETING ON NEGRO HEALTH TO BE APRIL 7

Parish Plans Observance Of Negro Health Week

The week beginning April 2nd, marks the twenty-fifth annual observance of National Negro Health Week, an occasion which promises to challenge the concerted efforts of the entire Nation toward the improvement of health conditions for this vast percentage of our American population.

Possibly no other section in the country focuses more attention on this social problem than does St. Mary Parish, La. Nor is the need more evident elsewhere for such impetus, as was brought out through a recent survey, conducted by the Negro Health Education Committee, in affiliation with the St. Mary Parish Public Health Department.

In a study of 1700 Negro dwellings of the parish, it was found that less than 15% of them were provided with the necessary conveniences to facilitate general conditions of health to the occupants. Moreover, that the need for improvement was more evident among tenant dwellings, as compared to those suggesting private ownership.

In the light of these findings and many others, the committee responsible for conducting such a program is faced with the problem of assisting in bringing about economic adjustments ranging all the way from improved outdoor sanitation to better housing. Along with the continuous program of health education, which to this point has stimulated relative response on the part of the subjects themselves.

The activities of the week will have their beginning in the various churches serving the Negro Communities, where sermons will be offered by the ministers touching upon the need of improved health conditions. Throughout the week there will be health programs at the various schools, health clinics, and general community meetings.

The major meetings, which will suggest public response, are to be held at Baldwin, Franklin, Patterson, and Morgan City, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, respectively, at 8 P. M. During these events white patrons are asked to attend. Such meetings are to be held in churches of the various communities. Please consult with the Negro school in your community, or be so informed from literature otherwise distributed.

Franklin, La. St. Mary Banner
April 7, 1939

WHITE AND COLORED OBSERVE NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

A comprehensive program was presented at the Colored Asbury Methodist Church Wednesday night in observance of National Negro Health Week. In addition to the colored attendance, over thirty white persons interested in the program occupied seats specially reserved for them.

Prof. King of the Franklin Training School was in charge of the meeting and Prof. Jos. L. Binkhan of the Patterson Junior School presided. Dr. Lacy spoke on the subject of "Community sanitation as applies to child health". Nurse Margaret White discussed the "Feeding problem of the school child." Dr. F. F. Brown spoke on "Childhood type of tuberculosis". Dr. Paul S. Parrino director of the St. Mary Parish Health Center, discussed "tuberculosis and Syphillis."

At the meeting were representatives of over 30 white organizations their attendance having been urged by the surgeon general of the United States.

Leland, Miss. Enterprise
March 31, 1939

LELAND TO OBSERVE CLEAN-UP WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY

Citizens Requested To Place Trash In Spots Convenient To Wagons

Mayor John D Winter and Marshal Frank Aldridge are announcing in this issue of The Enterprise that Leland will observe National Clean-up Week beginning Monday morning. They are requesting that every resident and store operator of the city make especial efforts during the coming week to bring out of hiding and stagnation all rubbish, including bottles, cans, old tires and other discarded containers that might hold water where mosquitoes could breed.

The trash wagons and trucks will begin to haul away the rubbish and trash Tuesday morning and will continue through the week. Marshal Aldridge requests that every resident place the trash at the nearest point to the street or alley accessible in order that the wagons and trucks might be accelerated in their collection rounds.

Leland has a reputation far and wide for its cleanliness and rustic beauty, and the city officials are anxious that the fame be continued and magnified.

In connection with Clean-Up Week, the local Colored Improvement League is sponsoring a similar campaign which they designated as National Negro Health Week. Their program includes a clean-up campaign in which prizes will be awarded for the best. They will have meetings Sunday, Wednesday and Friday with several white people on the program for talks, including Mayor Winter, Dr Oliver, Dr Sanders, J Aardweg, Mrs Lucia Thompson. The Leland High School band will play for them at the Thursday afternoon meeting, and W E Bufkin will make a talk on that occasion.

Jackson, Miss., News
April 7, 1939

Throngs Inspect Exhibits, Movies On Negro Health

The exhibits and motion pictures on display in the Redmond building on Farish street, in observance of Negro Health Week, are being visited by great throngs each day, including many school and organization groups.

Sponsored by the State Health Department, the Social Hygiene Association and the Tuberculosis Association, the exhibits graphically explain the control measures for syphilis, pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Each afternoon at 3 o'clock the motion pictures are shown, with attendance, usually, by a special group from a school or club, in addition to individuals who are visiting the exhibit.

Attendants are on hand to answer questions during the afternoon and during the evening negro physicians are on duty.

Louisville, Miss. Journal
April 7, 1939

NEGRO NEWS

Negro National Health Week
April 29th

"What are you going to do about it?" is a fine question to ask oneself as we go into Negro National Health Week. Not much concern is taken about our neighbor's health as long as mine is O. K. This is the wrong attitude when human beings are suffering from not practicing good Health Habits. Pretty soon you will catch whatever disease is traveling about. Let's try to help our neighbor be healthy, so we might stay healthy. One good way to keep healthy is to consult your doctor and follow his advice. There is always truth in his sayings.

See the County Nurse (Upstairs Western Auto Supply) and bring the children in and let her advise you as to their care.

I hope the colored preachers will preach HEALTH throughout this county as the National Health Week closes April 9th, 1939. A good subject is "Let My People Live."

Leaders Training Meeting and Vegetable Show Meeting Saturday April 8, 1939

All 4-H Club leaders, officers, and community leaders, as well as all persons interested in the County Vegetable Show, are asked to meet at the W. C. T. S. Saturday April 8th, at 1:30. Lets not forget about this joint meeting and come on time so we might close on time.

Calling for Pledges on Camp Site

We are still calling for pledges from the 4-H Clubs on the State Camp Site just out from Jackson. Some clubs have paid some, some have paid all, and some have paid nothing. Let us hear from your club.

M. E. DEAN,
Negro County Agent.

Greenville, Miss., Democrat Times
April 12, 1939

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OBSERVED

Nearly 2000 Attend Local Programs, Sponsored by Civic Bodies

National Negro Health Week, April 2-9 inclusive, was observed in 17 communities in Washington county. Five schools, five Home Demonstration Clubs, seven 4-H clubs, the Leland Colored Civic Improvement League and the Negro Health Committee sponsored these programs, which were encouraged by health officers, local teachers, the Jean's teacher and the Negro Home Demonstration Agent.

1,875 persons attended these programs, three exhibits were held, 27 lectures given, 8 health plays presented, 2 health sermons preached, 11 demonstrations given, 2 dental clinics held and four prizes offered. Principal speakers in these programs were Dr. B. F. Hand, director Washington county Health Department; Miss Inga Olson, dental hygienist; Miss Olive Miller, nurse, Hollandale district; Mrs. Ernest O'Bannon; Mr. Allen, WPA supervisor adult education, Greenwood; Mayor J. D. Winter, jr., Leland; Mr. J. Aardweg, Dr. Oliver and Dr. Sanders, all of Leland; Dr. S. N. Sisson, Dr. Q. L. Tiler, Conoleta Gant, Prof. A. R. Taylor, principal Bolivar County Training School Mound Bayou; Elizabeth Fisher nurse, Tougaloo College; Revs. H. H. Humes, A. T. Hall, S. J. T. Pendleton, A. L. Hickman, W. M. Walton, and Rev. Pew, of Arcola; S. G. Moyse, K. L. Lomax, Anne Garrett, and Mary Lee Jones, were among the many interesting speakers.

Teachers contributing to the Youth Day program held in Greenville Wednesday, April 5th, were Prof. N. H. McGhee, L. L. Webb, E. B. K. Butler, Leyser Crawford, Ruby C. Harris, Bernadean Garrett, Barbara Chess, Amie Covington, Daisy Green and Prof. G. P. Maddox.

Members of the Negro Health Committee responsible for guest speakers prizes, etc., are: Rev. J. F. Redmond, Anne Garrett, Lewis Gipson, S. G. Moyse, Barbara B. Chess, Maggie Hudson, Mariah Johnson, Conoleta Gant, Mary Lee Jones, Katie Lomax, Ardenia Westbrooks, C. W. Anderson, Corrie Franklin, Charlotte Johnson and N. R. Sheriff, who paid 50c each on expenses. Other donors are Dr. L. DeLaine, Rev. H. H. Humes and Century Burial, $1.00 each. Dr. Q. L. Toler, Dr. S. N. Sisson, Peter Barnes and Rev. E. J. Threadgill, 50c each. Total collected $12.50.

Expenses: Out of town speakers $7.00; prizes, $4.00; organist, 50c; literature, $1.00. Total expenses $12.50.

Health programs will continue throughout the month of April in communities where Home Demonstration and 4-H clubs are organized in connection with Rural Better Homes Week activities.

Mary Lee Jones, President
S. G. Moyse, Secretary.

Jackson, Miss., News
March 31, 1939

HINDS NEGRO HEALTH WORK IS OUTLINED

Hinds county negroes will be brought the message of National Negro Health Week, April 2-9, by sermons, school lectures, and public exhibits, according to plans approved by Dr. W. E. Noblin, county health officer.

Every negro school in Jackson will have at least one talk on health. Students of Jackson College will hear a health sermon Sunday morning by Rev. W. A. Bender, assistant to the president at Tougaloo.

A playlet "Taking the Picnic to the Shut-Ins", will be staged at Smith Robertson school Thursday afternoon. A syphilis exhibit in a vacant store front on North Farish street will be shown during the week.

Tuberculosis will share emphasis with syphilis during the week, Dr. Noblin said.

Other problems on which the spotlight will be turned are substandard and crowded housing, lack of medical dental, and pre-natal care.

"We can't hope to improve our health record as a whole unless we do something for the negro," the Hinds county health officer said.

Negroes are 47 per cent of the population of the county, he stated.

"With the intimate contact of the negroes in our homes, I don't see how we can keep diseases under control without assisting the negro."

Abut 350 patients are being treated each week in the negro venereal disease clinic, according to Dr. Noblin. The county department is continuing its two-year-old program of free examination of negro domestic servants.

This examination includes a flouroscopic examination of chests to disclose tuberculosis, and has prevented possible transmission of the diseases from several nurses to their employes' children by revealing the condition in time, Dr. Noblin explained.

Speakers who will participate in the National Negro Health Week program are:

White: Miss Gladys Eyrich, state supervisor of mouth hygiene; Mrs. Louise Herring, county health department; Dr. H. C. Ricks, director of the state hygienic laboratory; Miss O'Connor George, advisory nurse, state board of health; Miss Marie Jordan, supervisor of public health nurses for the county department; Mrs. T. B. Sylvesterstein, H. M. Jones and Mrs. J. C. Halfacre, county health department; Miss Eleanor Hassell, assistant supervisor of heath education, state board of health; Mrs. Annie McNair and Mrs. Mary Pendley, county health department; Dr. Noblin, W. L. Maxey, county health department.

Negro: G. A. Carmichael, John H. Young, Selestie Chambliss, Nettye M. Perkins, A. Norris Young, G. A. Price, L. M. Hopkins, S. M. McLynn, Emma Newman.

Gulfport Miss Herald
April 4, 1939

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Biloxi, April 3, 1939.

Editor Daily Herald:

We wish to announce to the public that this week is being celebrated by Negroes as National Negro Health Week. This period was organized by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington nearly 25 years ago. The main objective is to create new interest and care for general health among the Negroes. Dr. Booker T. Washington stressed the fact that the health of all the people might be seriously endangered by the ill health of one or a few members of a family, community, state or nation. During this week, we ask all Negroes to continue the efforts to eliminate sin and disease from among us. Let us strive to keep aglow that spark of good will, peace and mutual fellowship with the human race and thus fulfill the law of Him who said, "Love thy neighbor as thyself". Let us clean premises, cultivate flower gardens, whitewash trees, fences, and outhouses, etc. Watch Biloxi blossom as a rose and everybody enjoy health in the fullness. House cleanings also are a very important feature of this celebration.

M. F. NICHOLS,
Principal Biloxi Colored High School.

Jackson, Miss., News
March 26, 1939

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK PLANNED

National Negro Health Week in Mississippi, April 2-9, will devote each day to a particular purpose, according to Dr. Felix J. Underwood, state health officer. The program will emphasize local problems, including efforts toward improved sanitation and the control of syphilis and tuberculosis, as follows.

Sunday, April 2. Mobilization day. Exercises in the churches. Health sermons and addresses. Special emphasis on care of mothers and young children.

Monday, April 3, home health: Home clean-up. Parents meetings. Addresses on personal hygiene and health in the home, by doctors, health officers, public health nurses and other health workers. Health conferences for mothers and health examinations for young children: annual health examination for adults.

Tuesday, April 4. Community sanitation: Sanitary surveys and consideration of local sanitary needs Annual warfare against rats and insects, started. Screening of homes, markets, bakeries and food establishments against flies, begun.

Wednesday April 5. Special campaigns: Health surveys, consideration of local health needs.

Thursday, April 6. Adult's health: Emphasise on prevention of disease, promotion of health; early diagnosis of disease.

Friday, April 7. School health: Health exercises in the schools, health examinations of school children, with parents present. Organization of health clubs. Immunization of children against diphtheria and typhoid fever; vaccination against smallpox.

Saturday, April 8. General clean-up: Inspections and completion of home and community improvement and sanitation plans.

Sunday, April 9. Reports and follow-up plans: Arrangements to be made for year-round follow-up activities.

Jackson Miss. News
April 2, 1939

NEGROES SHOW HEALTH FILMS

Observance of National Negro Health Week starts here today with an exhibit and free health films in the Redmond building, 117 N. Farish street.

The Hinds County Social Hygiene Association, the Tinds County Tuberculosis Association, and the county health department, are sponsoring the exhibit, which has syphilis, tuberculosis, pneumonia and leading health problems among negroes as subjects.

From 8:30 each morning until 9 each night, the exhibit room will be open all week, with negro physicians present during the evening hours to make explanations. Films will be shown from 3 to 9 o'clock.

Jackson negro schools and churches will make announcements about the exhibit. White employers are being requested by Mrs. Luther Manship, president, and Ray E. Baird, secretary-treasurer of the Hinds County Social Hygiene Association, to urge attendance of servants. Members of the Business and Professional Women's Club and the Pilot Club, who sponsored the organization of the Social Hygiene Association, as well as other interested white people, are invited to attend.

Jackson, Miss., News
March 26, 1939

HINDS HEALTH WEEK PLANNED

Exhibits and other educational measures regarding syphilis will be undertaken throughout Hinds county by the Hinds County Social Hygiene Association during the National Negro Health Week, April 2-9, Mrs. Luther Manship, president, announces.

Syphilis is one of the leading health problems of negroes, Mrs Manship said, as approximately 8,000 are effected by the disease in this county.

Since its organization eight months ago a large part of the work of Hinds county Social Hygiene Association has been among negroes because of the greater need of this race. A negro chapter of the association has been organized and participates constructively in the program.

The chief objective of the associaticon is education regarding syphilis, and Ray E. Baird, secretary-treasurer of the association have gone before every civic and service club in the city, followed up by a physician from the health department.

The association has also carried on a program of education by means of newspaper articles, pamphlets, exhibits and films. The association was active in behalf of the LaFollette-Bulwinkle bill for assistance to the states in the venereal disease control program.

Both Mrs. Manship and Mr. Baird received telegrams from Senator Harrison a few days ago advising that the bill passed both houses of congress with a five million dollar appropriation. This money will be portioned out among all 48 states for venereal disease control.

"With more than 30,000 new cases of syphilis developing in the state each year, education must be an important measure in preventing this disease," Mrs. Manship says. She states that the Hinds County Social Hygiene Association is a lay organization designed to aid public health workers through educational efforts.

Winston-Salem N. C., Sentinel
April 2, 1939

National Negro Health Week Celebration Plans Are Complete, Local Chairman Says

Rev. Thomas Kilgore, general chairman of the local health week celebration, said last week that the general health committee of more than 18 members and two major subcommittees, had completed plans for the city-wide observance of National Negro Health Week. These committees are co-operating with the Twin City Medical Society and local nurses' organizations, Rev. Kilgore said. He further disclosed that the Junior Chamber of Commerce has pledged full co-operation. The health week celebration begins today and continues through Sunday, April 9. Chairman Kilgore said, since the general health committee is a party of the Community Civic League of the city, its efforts to keep the city clean and healthy will continue as the major part of the committee's work, even though the celebration of health week, closes on April 9.

Subgroup Members

The two subcommittees working under the general committee are the school committee, headed by Mrs. Lillian B. Williams, principal of Columbian Heights Primary School, and the church committee, headed by Rev. G. Haven Caldwell, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church.

Last Sunday, the members of the local medical society made health lectures in more than 40 churches in the city. Dr. J. C. Jordan Jr., president of the Twin City Medical Society said the physicians' share in the movement will be depicted by the offering of free blood tests during the entire month of April. However this will only be done by physicians, who are members of the medical society, the president said. All tests will be given in offices of the physicians.

Sessions Held

Five committee meetings, a sort of moblization campaign, have been held thus far at Shiloh Baptist Church and the Patterson avenue branch Y. M. C. A., Rev. Kilgore said. Co-operation of the Clean Block Plan and Better Homes and Garden Clubs, has been pledged, Rev. Kilgore said. These units will contact residents of blocks and communities in the city and county and encourage the cleaning of homes and surroundings.

It was disclosed that in addition to prizes to be given to schools for the largest number of student deeds; prizes will also be given to the block captain or club leader, who reports largest number of contestants and deeds realized during the drive. The person, who does the largest number of deeds above 20, will also receive a prize. Special report sheets containing a list of deeds have been provided each captain or leader. The captain is requested to write names of each person joining the campaign on the back of the report. The number of deeds done, will be placed opposite each item.

Winston Salem N. C., Sentinel
April 2, 1939

Group Opens Baby Health Drive Today

The eleventh annual baby program this year to be sponsored as "Negro Baby Health Service," gets under way today at 3 o'clock at Pleasant Union Primitive Baptist Church, East Tenth street and Claremont avenue.

The health service was begun eleven years ago by the ladies of the church. Since its beginning, the affairs have been generally directed by Mrs. L. R. Poindexter. Mrs. Poindexter said, because the program celebration falls on the beginning date this year of the annual celebration of National Negro Health Week, the group of ladies decided to include and stress more definitely, the health angle as it relates to the care of babies.

Mothers Urged

Devout in their purpose, the ladies, during the years of the program have pledged to encourage mothers of the church vicinity and the city to attend the programs. They have also brought health speakers and authorities on child care before the mothers at these meetings, it was said.

Mrs. Poindexter said each lady of the church goes about the city inviting mothers to attend the programs with their babies. The chief purpose of the program is to insure better health conditions of children, it was said. It was disclosed that each of the ladies of the church are requested to contact mothers of at least 10 babies and invite them to the program.

Such speakers as the Sunday school superintendent, Attorney F. W. Williams, a representative of a missionary organization, a local nurse and a doctor, will be heard on the program, it was said. It was disclosed that new babies brought to the program this year, will be enrolled in the cradle roll department and on a prayer list.

The prayer list depicts the very religious and missionary side of the ladies' efforts, Mrs. Poindexter said. She further explained that babies on the prayer list are given special note during prayer services conducted by the ladies during the year.

Oxford N. C. Ledger
March 31, 1939

Negroes to Keep Nat'l Health Week

Committees Appointed and Details of Observation Given by Dr. Toney

Plans have been made and committee appointments made for a county-wide observation of National Negro Health Week beginning Sunday, April 2. Dr. E. E. Toney, general chairman for Granville county, said the widespread manifestation of interest in the observation last year had accomplished much good.

A report of the results of the plan in Granville, written by Dr. Toney and published in the Health Bulletin of the State Board of Health, has brought to Dr. Toney an inquiry from Dr. I. E. Simmons director of Dade county Health Department in Quincy, Fla., requesting details on the plan followed in Granville last year.

A daily plan for participating in the nation-wide observation has been adopted for use in Granville, Dr. Toney explained. Sunday is Mobilization Day and ministers have been asked to touch upon the matter in their sermons and remarks to their congregations.

Monday is Home Health Day when Negroes are requested to concern themselves with personal, home and social hygiene and on Tuesday, Community Sanitation Day is planned with a check-up in neighborhoods for improper toilet facilities, a request that food handlers and food stores adopt proper sanitary methods.

Wednesday is Social Campaign Day and the immediate community health program will be discussed in such community assemblies as can be arranged and held. Aults' Health Day will be kept on Thursday when information will be available from county health department workers and physicians cooperating in the program.

The schools will cooperate on Friday with the presentation of pageants showing the need of proper health practices, proper diets, etc., and Saturday will be General Clean-up Day, completing such plans as were not completed on the assigned day. Sunday, the closing day, will be marked by the presentation of reports of accomplishments and recommendations for a year-round plan.

Asheboro, N. C. Courier
April 2, 1939

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK TO BE OBSERVED IN COUNTY

This week will be observed as Negro Health Week in Randolph county, and all colored schools and organizations are urged to cooperate with clean-up campaigns, health meetings and other activities in observance of the occasion.

Winston Salem, N C Sentinel
April 30, 1939

Negro National ~~Health Week~~ Ends Today; Rev. Kilgore Urges Continuance of Aids

Poster display and exhibit staged by city elementary schools last week in the auditorium of Columbian Heights Elementary School as a feature in the celebration of "National Negro Health Week" is shown above.

A month's celebration of the silver anniversary of "National Negro Health Week," will close today. Local organizations and citizens made favorable contributions to the celebration, it was said.

Rev. Thomas Kilgore, chairman of the local committee on arrangements for the celebration, said the two branch committees worked cohesixely during the celebration. Rev. Kilgore said this year the celebration was held in connection with a celebration of the silver anniversary of the national observance. The week began at its regular period, April 1, but the time was extended until April 30, the minister disclosed. Heading the local committee in the drive, Rev. Kilgore and his workers are in alliance with the national health committee at Washington, D. C.

Two branch committees, the church committee, headed by Rev. G. Haven Caldwell and the school committee, headed by Mrs. Lillian B. Wililams contributed largely to the local phase of the celebration, Rev. Kilgore said. During the celebration, school children wrote essays on health and drew posters. An exhibit, featuring poster displays, was held last week in the auditorium of Columbian Heights Elementary School.

Members of the Twin City Medical Society co-operated in the celebration by giving free examinations during the month of April. Health talks were made over a local radio station by Dr. J. C. Jordan, president of the society and Dr. W. F. Meroney. Other co-operative organizations in the campaign for better health, were the Community Civic League, headed by Rev. R. F. McCallum, and the city gardens movement, under the direction of Rev. H. C. Jones.

Rev. Kilgore said the campaign will close today with the hope in the minds of his co-workers, that a continuation of health aids remain constant before citizens.

Aside from the general exhibit at Columbian Heights school, in which all elementary and primary schools participated, several of the schools held separate exhibits and sponsored special health programs. Students at Atkins High School, Kimberley Park and East Fourteenth Street schools held separate exhibits and programs.

Wilson, N. C., Daily Times
April 8, 1939

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK PROGRAM SUNDAY

National Negro Health Week for 1939 officially comes to a close on Sunday, April 9. This week has been fittingly observed in Wilson County by the citizens, schools and 4-H Clubs. During the week we have been engaged in general clean up activities, public health programs, essay contests and a "tin can gathering" contest. Our work will be officially ended Sunday at 3:00 o'clock at which time we shall have our annual city-and county-wide health program in the auditorium of the Darden High School. The program for the day follows:

1. Music and invocation.
2. First prize Vick School Health Essay by Joyce Delaney.
3. First prize 4-H Club Health Essay by Coreine Hunter.
4. First prize Darden High School Essay by Mildred Artis.
5. Music by Darden High School Double Quintette.
6. Address by Dr. E. A. Branch, Director of the Division of Oral Hygiene State Board of Health, Raleigh.
7. Remarks by Prof. E. M. Barnes.
8. Presentation of prizes for essays and "tin can" contest by C. L. Spellman.

This Health Week Program is being held in connection with the regular April meeting of the Parent-Teacher Associations of the Schools of Wilson of which Dr. G. K. Butterfield is president. All patrons and friends of the schools are invited to be present for this program.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
April 3, 1939

Negro Health Being Stressed

Health Week For Race Carried Out Locally

Negro health week is being observed in the negro schools and colleges of the city, while appropriate observance is planned in the various negro churches during the week. The occasion marks the 25th anniversary of the organization of negro health week in the country.

Monday morning at A. and T. college, Dr. C. C. Hudson, city health officer, was presented to the student body by Dr. F. E. Davis, college physician, and at 11:30 o'clock at Dudley high school, Dr. Walter J. Hughes, of the state board of health, Raleigh, was the speaker. This evening Dr. Hughes will speak at a chapel meeting at Bennett College for Women, and it was possible that he would address other school groups during the afternoon.

Talks In Schools.

There will be talks on health activities at the various schools each day this week, it was stated, the formal observance having started on April 2. It will continue through next Sunday.

In addressing the students at A. and T. college this morning Dr. Hudson emphasized some of the reasons for the high death rate among the negro population, pointing out that the mortality rate of tuberculosis, pneumonia, whooping cough and all respiratory diseases is several times that among the white people.

Better housing conditions will materially aid in lowering the rate, it was pointed out, this not necessarily meaning larger or more pretentious houses, but keeping the rooms clean, properly screened, good roofs, water and sewer facilities, were the principal needs. Keeping the surrounding area as sanitary as possible was also a factor tending to produce good health.

Infant Rate High.

The infant death rate was also over three times that among white people, the speaker pointed out, urging more attention to mothers, and the importance of having them examined by physicians before and after birth. Proper housing conditions will also be an aid in lowering the rate.

Heart disease toll in the earlier life was also high, it was stated. One big cause was declared to be syphilis, and the next use of liquor. These tend to cause the body to degenerate at an excessive rate and bring on various forms of heart trouble at an earlier age than is recorded among white people.

Winston Salem, N. C. Journal
April 8, 1939

City Works With State to Give Health Program for Negroes

The Winston-Salem health department works hand in hand with the state health department in a public health program which goes far to safeguard the health of its Negro population, day by day, the year round, Dr. R. L. Carlton, city health officer, said yesterday.

Dr. Carlton, speaking apropos the observance of Negro health week and an announcement made by Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, state health officer, said the Winston-Salem Negro population was well tied in with the public health program of the city, which complements and co-operates with that of the state.

There are five full-time public Negro nurses with the city health department, Dr. Carlton said. At least 10 weeks of dental clinic services are given by Negro dentists, he said.

"Since 1936," Dr. Reynolds said, in a statement issued from Raleigh, "a Negro physician, Dr. Walter J. Hughes, has been connected with the state board of health in a full-time capacity, and his duties are to aid county, city and district health officers with relation to problems affecting members of the Negro race.

"In addition to this," Dr. Reynolds continued, "North Carolina has six Negro dentists, working in the public schools; thirty-eight public health nurses, and twenty-one Negro physicians, connected in part-time capacity with the various health units. Nine are connected with venereal disease clinics and twelve with maternal and infant clinics.

"In other words," he continued, "we have the largest Negro public health personnel, per population, in the entire country. I think the idea of national Negro health week is splendid, and I will be glad when all the states have advanced to the point where they will not depend on any one day, or season, for calling this work to the attention of the people but will, like North Carolina, make the problem one for year-round attention."

Winston Salem, N. C. Journal
April 8, 1939

Negro Health Work

Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, state health officer, says he thinks the idea of National Negro Health Week is splendid, but believes the time ought speedily to come when all of the states will have advanced to the point where they will not depend on any one day or season for calling this work to the attention of the people, but will, like North Carolina, make the problem one for year-round attention.

North Carolina now has the largest Negro public health personnel, per population, in the entire country. Since 1936 a Negro physician has been connected with the State Board of Health in a full-time capacity, and his duties are to aid county, city and district health officers with relation to problems affecting members of the Negro race.

North Carolina has six Negro dentists working in the public schools, thirty-eight Negro public health nurses, and twenty-one Negro physicians connected in part-time capacity with the various health units. Nine are connected with veneral disease clinics and twelve with maternal and infant clinics.

There is no finer proof than this of our commonwealth's leadership among Southern States in promoting the welfare and progress of the Negro race.

Laurinburg, N. C. Exchange
November 9, 1939

Certificate of Merit in Health

A certificate of merit has been awarded colored schools of Scotland county for their co-operation and achievements in the 1939 National Negro Health week observance and for year round work in health education. The work was promoted in the colored schools here and the results were quite noteworthy. The campaign of education and betterment was conducted by the National Negro Health Committee under the supervision of the United States Public Health Service.

The work in this county was carried home to the colored people through work in the schools and through education and information which was disseminated to students and to their parents. It is designed to put information in the hands of those who can and will improve health conditions in their homes and in the community and who will use their knowledge for conserving health and preventing unnecessary sickness and disease in general and epidemics in particular. Emphasis was placed upon preventive measures against disease and in safeguarding health of the individual at all times. The colored people have benefitted from this knowledge and it is making for better health and more happiness among these people.

Fayetteville N. C. Observer
April 1, 1939

Negro Schools Will Observe National Negro Health Week

T2-8-C

National Negro Health Week was founded in the year 1915 by Dr. Booker T. Washington while principal at Tuskegee Institute. At this time pertinent facts were brought out concerning preventable sickness, and untimely deaths among negroes stimulated Dr. Washington to ask the negro people of the whole country to join in a movement known as Health Improvement Week which has been held annually since 1915. Booker T. Washington's birthday was April 5. The annual health week is the eight-day period, Sunday to Sunday, which includes this date.

Booker T. Washington was born a slave. His early life was spent in the most miserable, desolate, and discouraging surroundings. There was no wooden floor in his cabin, and the children slept in a bundle of rags on the dirt floor. He lifted himself by his own bootstraps and gave himself freely that his own race might have justice in America. The health of the negro is greatly improved today because he realized that the great number of deaths from preventable diseases among negroes could be greatly reduced. He realized the need for teaching and practicing personal hygiene.

For the past 10 or 12 years the U. S. Public Health Service, state and local health departments have joined in the movement to awaken the general public to important health facts. The work is really a year-round activity, with emphasis during one week reactivating and increasing the momentum of the entire movement.

Day by day the health week program which will be observed by the negro schools and the public at large is as follows:

Mobilization Day, Sunday, April 2.

Home Health Day, Monday, April 3.

Community Sanitation Day, Tuesday, April 4.

Special Campaign Day, Wednesday, April 5.

Adults Health Day, Thursday, April 6.

School Health Day, Friday, April 7.

General Clean-Up Day, Saturday, April 8.

Report and Follow-Up Day, Sunday, April 9.

Literature has been distributed to all the negro schools by the health department. Reports of each school's activities and accomplishments will be made and certificates of special awards will be given by the U. S. public health service to the schools conducting the best programs.

Wilson, N. C., Wkly. Times
April 11, 1939

85 PERCENT OF N. C. SCHOOL KIDS HAVE SOME DEFECT, SAYS DOCTOR

Dr. E. A. Branch, Director of Division of Oral Hygiene of State Board of Health, Tells Negro Health Week Audience Yesterday That Largest Single Defect Is Undernourishment.

Dr. E. A. Branch, Director of the Division of Oral Hygiene of the State Board of Health startled the Negro Health Week audience at the Darden High School by saying that 85% of all school children have some kind of correctable defect, that the largest single defect of school children is undernourishment, that North Carolina ranks near the bottom in deaths of children of less than school age and that North Carolina is also near the bottom in the number of maternal deaths in the United States.

The statement by Dr. Branch concerning the number of children undernourished closely parallels the findings of C. L. Spellman, Negro county agent of Wilson County, who in 1938 weighed and measured 250 of the 4-H Club children of the county and found 66% of them underweight. As Dr. Branch continued he pointed out how easy it would be for children to be properly nourished if the parents of the children would take a little time and thought with them. Wilson County is essentially rural, and most of the population is supported by the farm, therefore they should eat and be properly nourished by what Nature has prepared for them—the things from the garden and good wholesome milk from cows that graze in the abundant pastures of the section. He showed that a child can get as much structure building elements from a single quart of milk as he could get from seventeen loaves of white bread. The doctor stressed the need of milk and vegetables as an essential portion of the child's diet. He said teachers cannot teach children who are underfed or otherwise ill.

During Health Week Mable Ellis, Negro Nurse of the County, has conducted a "tin can gathering" contest in which 30 children collected 2,137 old tin cans from homes and back lots of the city. Dorothy Farmer got first prize in this contest by collecting 1277 cans.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
April 4, 1939

Negroes Of County Plan Health Work

Special Attention Will Be Given Tuberculosis Problem; Program for April Is Outlined

By EDWIN D. JOHNSON

The Negro Schoolmaster's Club composed of principals of the colored schools of Vance county and Henderson are sponsoring the observance of "Negro Health Week." The National Negro Health Week is usually observed during the first week in April. The local unit plans to extend the campaign through the month of April. A fund to be dispensed by the county health office will be raised. All needy families where there is tuberculosis will be supplied with milk and cod liver oil. The peak of this campaign will be reached April 23, at a mass meeting at Henderson Institute.

The recent survey of tuberculosis among the Negroes of Vance county and Henderson has given rise to an acute problem. Very few active cases of the disease were found, but a little above the average amount of infections from tubercle bacilli were found. The ramifications of these infections are hard to calculate.

The late Booker T. Washington saw the need for health education among the Negroes of Alabama, and set aside a week for its observance. The idea has now been adopted by the country at large. An attempt will be made to carry an evangelical message of health to every part of the city and county. Through pulpits, clubs and other organizations this topic will be discussed. The third Sunday in April ministers will preach from their pulpits on health with special reference to tuberculosis. Programs in the schools will be given with special attention to simple rules of health and personal hygiene.

The mass meeting in Henderson Institute Sunday, April 23, will be in the form of a symposium on tuberculosis. Several local physicians will take part. Music will be furnished by local glee clubs of Henderson Institute, Central colored school, and the men's glee club of Shiloh Baptist church. Every organization in the county will be asked to send representatives to this meeting.

Colored workers on the recreation project will conduct the clean-up drive. Citizens are being urged to clean yards and destroy all rubbish. The Recreational Council for Negroes is sponsoring a "clean block" campaign. Some special mention will be made of the colored community having the cleanest block.

The fund to be raised is in the hands of a special committee. The goal $300. Nurse Brown of the health department will be in active charge of funds. Dr. Gregg has consented to act as administrator. Tags will be sold and donations solicited. Mrs. L. B. Yancey, supervisor of the county schools, is chairman of the fund.

"We hope," said E. D. Johnson chairman of arrangements, "That all Negroes will see the seriousness of the fight we are waging and rally wholeheartedly to our support."

Willis G. Hare, Dabney principal, and program chairman, said "Everyone must enter this fight with the same zeal as though he were fighting a great beast."

Charlotte, N. C., News
March 29, 1939

Week Planned

Charlotte Observance Will Start Sunday

Beginning Sunday, April 2, and continuing through April 9, the Negroes of Charlotte and vicinity will observe national Negro health week. The celebration will be inaugurated with the showing of the film "Let My People Live." This picture, intended especially for school children, will be shown in the Negro theater Sunday afternoon at 2:45 o'clock and will be under the sponsorship of the health department of the City of Charlotte, and the Charlotte Medical Society. The admission is free. The chorus from the Alexander Street School will furnish the music at the Lincoln Theater and the West Charlotte High School musical aggregation will sing at the Grand Theater.

Dr. G. L. Rea, health officer of Charlotte, is giving encouragement to the various health programs and feels encouraged by the results that have come from these educational programs.

At the meeting Sunday afternoon, addresses will be delivered by members of the Medical Society. Dr. Thomas Watkins will speak at the Lincoln Theater and Dr. M. T. Brodie will address the gathering at the Grand Theater. At Clinton Chapel AME Zion Church at 8 P. M. Sunday, a public health program will be given by the members of the Medical Society. Addresses will be made by the president, Dr. Sterling F. Hogans, Dr. Edson E. Blackman and Dr. Albert J. Williams. Wednesday morning, April 5, Dr. Worth A. Williams, dental clinician, will address the various schools on the subject "Dental Health Care for Children."

Oxford, N. C. Ledger
April 4, 1939

Negro Health Week Gets Good Beginning

Negro National Health Week was given a good send-off by ministers of the race in their Sunday church assignments and indications are that the program outlined for the colored citizens for this week will be closely followed.

Dr. E. E. Toney, general chairman of the observation in Granville county, said he was delighted with the interest that is being shown in the program by the colored citizens throughout the county, adding that he felt the week would bring significant accomplishments for better health through better living and hygiene practices among the colored people.

Wilson, N. C., Daily Times
April 3, 1939

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK APRIL 2ND TO 9TH

National Negro Health week is to be fittingly observed in Wilson and Wilson County the week of April 2 to 9 according to an announcement from C. L. Spellman, Negro County Agent. The activities of the week will include essays on fitting health subjects written by the students of the schools of Wilson and the 4-H Clubs of the county, clean-up activities generally over the county, a [illegible] can gathering contest by the children of the city and numerous public programs during the week. The contest in gathering old tin cans from the homes and vacant lots of the city is sponsored by Mable Ellis, Negro County Nurse. Any child of the city may enter the contest by getting in touch with her.

In connection with the week's observation the children of the Vick Elementary School and the Darden High School of the city are writing essays on Tuberculosis Among Negroes. The 4-H Club members of the county are writing essays on Home Life In Relation To Health. Appropriate prizes donated by the Negro Business and Professional men and women of the city will be given to the children in each group writing the best essays and the children who gather the largest number of old tin cans.

On Sunday, April 9th at 3:00 o'clock in the auditorium of the Darden High School a public program on Negro Health will be held. The prize winning essays written during the week will be with an address by Dr. E. A. Branch, Director of the Division of Oral Hygiene, of the State Board of Health. The Darden High School singers will furnish music for the occasion. There is no admission to this program and the public is cordially invited to be present.

Elizabeth City, N. C.
Advance
April 4, 1939

National Negro Health Week Being Observed; Work Stressed Locally

National Negro Health Week is being observed throughout the country this week, Negro Farm Agent E. F. Colson told the Pasquotank Board of County Commissioners in regular session Monday.

He will speak, Colson said, at practically every school in the county during the week on health and sanitation and would stress the same topics before the various 4-H clubs.

Marker improvement in Negro health has been made since the better health movement among Negroes was launched, Colson declared, adding, however, that there is still room for improvement.

"We are still sick entirely too much and dying entirely too fast," he declared, and went on to express the opinion that work for improvement must be done mainly among the youth in order to be effective.

CLEVELAND OHIO PLAIN DEALER
MONDAY APRIL 3 1939

HEALTH FAIR SCHEDULED

Negro Week Program Includes Phillis Wheatley Events

Cleveland's participation in the nation-wide 25th anniversary of National Negro Health Week, launched by Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, will include the following events:

Tomorrow the Phillis Wheatley Association, 4450 Cedar Avenue S. E., will conduct a health fair from 3 to 10 p. m. Exhibits will include booths depicting the work of the American Red Cross, the Girl Scouts, the Anti-Tuberculosis League, the Negro Health Association and others.

Tonight a dinner will be held at the Phillis Wheatley Association for the membership drive committee.

Negro Health Week

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK, founded many years ago by Booker T. Washington, will be observed on a nation-wide scale next week.

The founder of Tuskegee Institute was a man of rare vision. He sensed the importance of good health to all people and especially to a minority most of whom would have to earn their bread literally by the sweat of their brow.

He saw clearly what few in his own group and fewer still in the dominant majority seemed to realize; namely, that a sick minority was a menace to local communities, the State, and ultimately to the nation.

There has been within recent years a gratifying awareness on the part of the general public that Americans, irrespective of race, were not as healthy as they might be.

Municipal, State and Federal authorities are now busily engaged in a program that will raise health standards in the nation to a higher level. These agencies, led by the United States Department of Health, now cooperate in making the observance of Negro Health Week productive of real good.

The TRIBUNE appeals to individuals, health agencies and all types of organizations to join in making Negro Health Week in their local communities a period of deep and abiding consecration to the task of improving the health of the Negro and, in that way, bettering the health of the nation.

Scouts To Cooperate In Negro Health Week

The Boy Scouts of America will cooperate with all health and civic agencies and other movements in the 26th annual observance of Negro Health Week, to be held April 2 to 9, inclusive.

Negro Health Week was originated in 1913 by the Negro Organization Society of Virginia. Shortly afterwards, under the direction of the late Booker T. Washington, the movement was nationalized and became an annual occurrence.

The object of the effort, it was stated: "is to improve the health of Negroes and the conditions under which they live, in view of the disproportionately high death rate among Negroes in America."

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
SUNDAY APR 2 1939

Negroes to Launch Week-Long Parley On Health Problems

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

With the United States Health Service and the health units of 35 States co-operating, Negroes will launch a seven-day discussion of their health problems today.

Known as Negro Health Week and inaugurated by the founder of Tuskegee Institute, Booker T. Washington, in an effort to take health information to Negroes in the backwoods of the rural South, the week has become one of the outstanding annual events in the life of the group throughout the country.

More than 100 sectional clinics, covering general and technical research, will be supervised by prominent Negro and white physicians and health leaders in addition to the conferences scheduled.

HIGHLIGHTS OF WEEK

In Pennsylvania the week opens with announcements of the events in 250 churches. This afternoon speaking on the Negro Spiritual Hour Dr. W. Harry Barnes will outline the week's activities in Philadelphia and represent the National Medical Association, national unit of Negro physicians.

Highlights of the week, however, will be under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Institute of Negro Health, leading professional lay unit of its kind in the country. The program of that organization includes a luncheon-conference with State Secretary of Health John Shaw at the Harrisburger Hotel at noon on Wednesday and an open luncheon-conference here on Saturday.

PLAN AWARDS

The Harrisburg meeting, called by the secretary to "get the opinion of leading Negro physicians and dentists on the actual problems of health confronting the group in Pennsylvania," will be followed by recommendations for action by the Commonwealth.

The Philadelphia meeting, scheduled to be held in the Southwest Y. W. C. A. building at 1605 Catharine st., will be, according to leaders of the Institute, "a frank discussion of as bleak a health situation as any group ever faced."

In announcing the institute's program, which will be marked by the presentation at the Saturday meeting of three Golden Scroll Awards to persons who have made outstanding contributions to Negro Health, Dr. Frederick M. Hopkins, the organization's chairman, said:

"While this Negro Health Week will find us, as a group, farther along the road of actually combatting tuberculosis and social diseases, our efforts are threatened with dissipation because housing facilities for Negroes grow steadily worse. As relief visitors and social workers will point out at our open conference on Saturday, Negroes are forced to the living level of the Dark Ages by landlords and rental agents who refuse to do what little they could do to make the hovels for which they collect rent approach decency."

In a report to the Council of Fellows, which will be made at the Harrisburg conference with Dr. Shaw, Dr. Hopkins will point out the pressing need for an adequate survey of Negro health by the combined forces of the Federal and State health units in co-operation with the institute. He said that a direct appeal will also be sent to Philadelphia's City Council for aid in obtaining and bringing to light the actual health conditions under which Negroes are being forced to live.

SYMPOSIUM SET

In addition to the presentation of the awards, the institute will announce the names of 15 additional fellows elected to membership. This, according to Dr. Daniel A. Wilson, secretary of the organization, will complete the present quota of the unit and make it representative of every county in the State in which there is an appreciable Negro population.

The health of Negro women, found by Dr. Harriet Hartley, of the Philadelphia health department, to be suffering a high death rate in maternity, will be discussed in a symposium, "We Women," to be held on Thursday evening at the Southwest Y. W. C. A. Open to women only, the meeting is under the health education committee of that organization, which is headed by Miss C. Annetta Moten, and will be addressed by Negro physicians prominent in that field.

Included among these are Dr. Helen O. Dickens and Dr. DeHaven Hinkson. The meeting will also hear Mrs. Margaret Minton, head of the local Birth Control Committee.

PLAN SILVER ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Washington, D. C., March 15 (ANP)—Officials of the National Negro Health Movement, headed by Dr. George W. Bowles, chairman of the advisory committee and Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, secretary, are pushing plans for the 25th anniversary of National Negro Health Week, the observance to last April 1-30, with Health Week Proper April 2-9.

The U. S. Public Health Service, State, County, and City Health departments and various voluntary health and civic organizations will be cooperating agencies. Declaring that: "The future of the race depends on the conservation of its health," Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute organized National Negro Health Week in 1915.

U. S. WILL HONOR NEGRO EDUCATOR

Race Health Week Will Pay Tribute to Booker T. Washington.

By The Associated Press.

Not long before his death in 1915, amazing Booker Taliaferro Washington won one of his many victories for America's negroes when a national negro health week was inaugurated.

This move was less spectacular than many of the great educator's accomplishments, and Washington was not to live to see many of its fruits.

But now, 25 years later, bright statistics establish negro health week as one of the finest of memorials to the slavery-born Washington, and the silver anniversary of its observance will be made a tribute to him.

The first week of April has been set aside as the 1939 negro health week because on April 5, 1858, Washington was born at Hale's Ford in Virginia.

Federal, State, county and city health departments, and various voluntary health and civic groups will join in the observance which has been worked out in detail by the United States public health service.

This year's week of "emphasis and demonstration" of the year-round work will be launched Sunday, April 2, with health sermons and lectures in white and negro churches and in other public places.

Monday's emphasis will be on parents' meetings and home visits by nurses, social workers and others and on Tuesday community sanitary needs will be stressed.

Wednesday is to be a special campaign day centering around Washington's birthday. Adult health will receive attention Thursday. Friday will be devoted to school children with health work dramatized in songs, games, parades and pageants.

Saturday will be a "clean-up" day and Sundy will be devoted to a recapitaulation of the week's activities and results.

Origin of National Negro Health Week Movement

(NOTE: National Negro Health Week will be observed April 2-9—Ed.)

By OPALINE DAVEREAUX, R. N.

This movement originated in Virginia in 1913, but was shortly after nationalized by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, through the medium of the National Negro Business League. It is an annual observance in which local, county, state, and national organizations of both races, as well as the Federal Government, now cooperate.

The object, of course, is to improve the health of the Negroes and the conditions under which they live, in view of the disproportionately high death rate among Negroes in America. Although the movement has the fullest support and cooperation of the medical profession, it is an interesting fact that it was not originated in that group, and that every type of organization, from business firms to fraternal societies, shares in the effort.

The Negro Organization Society of Virginia, beginning in 1913, had demonstrated the value of a popular periodic campaign for a general cleaning up of homes, lots, fields and the community at large in all parts of the state. The cooperation of the State Board of Health and the local health department's aid of voluntary agencies in the several communities effected an intensive observance of the clean up week with wholesome and gratifying results. Dr. Washington sensed the possibilities of such a health movement for the race as a whole and, in the year 1915 at Tuskegee Institute issued a proclamation for National Health Improvement Week, which later became the National Negro Health Week.

The time for the National Negro Health Week was chosen as a memorial to Booker Washington, its founder. His birthday was April 5. The Health week is the eight-day period, Sunday to Sunday, that includes this date. The extra Sunday was added to provide an approximate climax to the week's achievement.

This year we are observing the entire month of April for National Negro Health Week Movement because it is the 25th annual observance. Let us everywhere unite in this health movement and stand by it because it will mean less sickness and deaths in our communities and that we will have better health and prolonged lives. We are asking both races throughout the country to cooperate in encouraging the Negro wherever he lives to have a clean, sanitary, health community. Wherever the Negro is segregated, in most cases, it means that he will have poor streets, poor lighting, poor sidewalks, poor sewerage, poor sanitary conditions generally, and this reflects itself in many ways in the life of my race to the disadvantage of the white race. These disliked conditions make the morbidity and motality rates of the Negro excel the white. I am of the opinion if the Negro had equalization of the above-mentioned the death rate of the Negro in comparison to population, would be about the same. The time has come where we all have to face the real facts with a smile rather than anger. Today we all realize that the health of the Negro in community affects the health of the white. That is to say, "if an epidemic breaks out in a community among the Negroes, it is certain to affect the white as well, so to have a healthier community to live in, we must work together for the common good of all regardless of race, color or creed." Poverty, ignorance, and lack of medical care are the friends of diseases in all races. Booker T. Washington said, "There is no defense in security for any of us except in the highest intelligence and development of all." Dr. Parran, United States Public Health Sugeon-General, of Washington, D. C., stressed the fact that this D. C., stressed the fact that this statement made by Booker Washington is to be true in Public Health, particularly as regards tuberculosis and syphilis from which the under-privileged, both Negro and white, perish miserably and needlessly. There is no defense for any of us, no strata of society so remote, so protected as to be safe from this deep reservoir of death. Dr. Parran also states that until the economists show us how we can attain equal material opportunity for each child, let us at least make sure that each boy and girl born in America, whatever his race or parentage, has an equal opportunity for life and health. Without this, armed defense is futile. None is safe unless all are safe among us.

We, as Negroes, have always been forced to live in undesirable locations from a standpoint of hygiene and sanitation and in badly built houses. In many instnaces the homes are not fit for human habitation. Not only this, we are forced to pay extortionate rents and if not paid, we are evicted, naturally causing a doubling up with friends or relatives in a small house, in which toom any are alwater has also been Nd ETAOIN ready living. Many times the water has also been cut off because of unpaid bills in which the poor individual had no money to take care of same ,and thus were forced to live in filth and squalor or else beg water from a neighbor and most times the neighbor was in the same predicament. We as a group, are becoming more health conscious, intelligent and cooperative, but we alone cannot remedy these hazardous conditions. eLt us all, health and social agencies, during Negro Health Week, both colored and white, concentrate on the health program for the Negro population both in thought and service.

National Health Week Inaugurated By Negro Organization Society of Virginia in 1913

Comments of Founder, Late Dr. Booker T. Washington, Are Recalled

IN 1913 in the State of Virginia a devoted, forward-looking group of Negro leaders—The Negro Organization Society of Virginia— originated an event destined to become one of great importance to their race—the first Negro Health Week.

Shortly afterward, under the direction of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, the movement was nationalized and became an annual occurrence. The object of the effort, it was stated: "is to improve the health of Negroes and the conditions under which they live, in view of the proportionately high death rate among Negroes in America."

The following significant statements quoted from speeches made by Dr. Washington in 1915 clearly indicate health conditions as they existed among Negroes at that time:

"The entire South is dependent, in a large measure, upon the Negro for certain kinds of work. A weak body, a sickly body, is costly to the whole community and to the whole state from an economic point of view. The average length of a Negro's life in the South at present is 35 years. It should be 50 years, and this health movement serves to point the way by which the life of the average Negro working man may be prolonged.

ANNUAL ECONOMIC LOSS

"The sickness and death of so large a proportion of its population means an annual loss to the South of over $300,000,000; $150,000,000 of this amount could be saved by taking measures to prevent disease by the simple precautions which this health movement is seeking to emphasize.

"At the last session of the annual Tuskegee Negro Conference, some startling facts were brought out concerning the health of the colored people of the United States. It was shown that 450,000 Negroes were seriously ill all of the time; that the annual cost of this illness is $75,000,000; that sickness and death cost the Negro annually $100,000,000."

In 1921 the United States Public Health Service, under the leadership of Surgeon General Hugh Cumming, began its active cooperation and with this added aid, a year-round plan was developed which has brought excellent results as indicated by the gradual decrease in death rate which is, however, still about 50 per cent higher than for whites.

Each year the number of communities participating in the National Negro Health Week increases. In 1925 only 139 reported this activity, in 1930 the number has increased to 505, and in 1935 the total reached 2500—splendid indication that the nation is aroused to the problem and is determined to meet it.

SCOUTS TO PARTICIPATE

In the forefront of the groups all over the nation who will join actively in the observance of National Negro Health Week are the colored members of the National Council Boy Scouts of America. Happily Scouting draws no race or religious distinction, being a movement for all American boys regardless of color or creed.

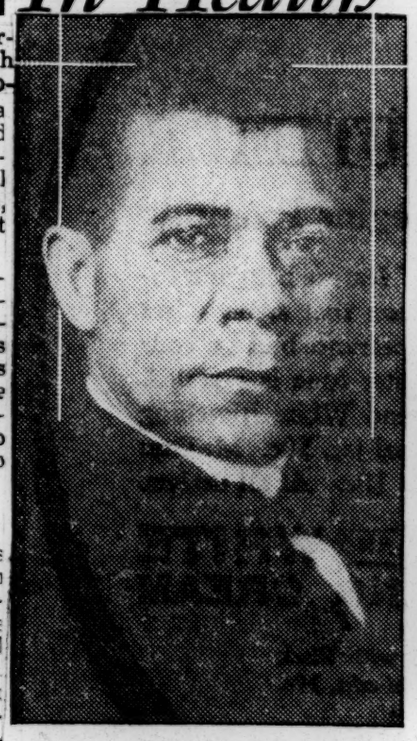
The 25th Anniversary celebration of National Negro Health Week April 2-9, will be inaugurated by a radio broadcast over Station WMAL in Washington, D. C. Wednesday afternoon March 29 from 3:15 to 3:45 o'clock, it has been announced by Dr. Roscoe C. Brown health specialist of the United States Public Health Service, and chairman of the National Negro Health Week Committee.

The speaker will be Dr. Robert Olesen, assistant surgeon general of the U. S. P. H. S., in charge, Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics. Dr. Olesen will bring out the fact that this is not only a "health week," but is a year-round health measure.

The speaker will also emphasize the fact that public health work is not primarily the provision of general topic for the year, "The Citizen's Responsibility for Community Health."

Dr. Brown will act as announcer for the program and will recall to the listeners' attention specific statements of interest.

Broadcast Ushers In Health Week



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

DR. ROSCOE C. BROWN

Negro Health Week

Next week will mark the celebration of National Negro Health Week and the silver anniversary of the movement. National Negro Health Week is being presented to the nation by outstanding leaders for the benefit of the millions of Negroes and those agencies that support the cause of better health conditions for our people. Dr. Robert Olesen in speaking over the radio said the following:

"One of the fine and lasting memorials to the inspired leadership of Booker T. Washington is the annual observance of National Negro Health Week. Quite appropriately the date of Doctor Washington's birthday, April 5, has been made the particular center of the week during which the Nation is stimulated to a renewed and never-ceasing onslaught against the forces contributing to ill health. The present occasion is one of unusual significance, representing the silver anniversary of the movement.

"The term National Negro Health Week is a pleasing and convenient misnomer; first, because the movement is really a year-round activity, the week of intensive activity merely reactivating and increasing the momentum of the entire movement; and secondly, because the work is of obvious value to the whites as well as the Negro population.

"An interesting development in connection with National Negro Health Week has been the increasing participation of white officials and citizens. The occasion is now anticipated not as a periodic awakening of a portion of our population, but as an important national event to be promoted by everyone because of the obvious benefits.

"It is usually considered the height of temerity to discuss the interdependence of the races in health matters. To many the subject is so distasteful as to require a ban. To others it has its points of mutual interest. To still another small group the matter is of such manifest importance as to merit constant thought and directed action. Little perhaps did the farseeing Washington think when he said, "There is no defense for any of us except in the highest intelligence and development of all," that his words would increasingly gather strength and force with the passing years. This prophetic observation is especially significant when the close relationship of the races in industry, domestic service and many other walks of everyday life is considered. Quite obviously the color line cannot be drawn when the prevention of disease is concerned.

Year after year the committee charged with the planning of National Negro Health Week has chosen live themes as special objectives. During the past few years emphasis has been placed upon the factors related to community health. Thus, there have been considered, to mention several, the family and the home, the child and the school, the official and voluntary health agencies, and last year, the opportunities of the family physician. This year the most important single factor in promoting community health, the individual, even as you and I, takes the spotlight as the central theme of National Negro Health Week. Quite aside from the egotistic prominence conferred upon the individual by such a designation, it must be admitted quite candidly that public health effort will not achieve a satisfactory measure of success until individual thought and activity are more highly developed.

Many persons believe that in some mysterious way the public health is safeguarded by official and voluntary organizations. To a certain extent this is true. However, it is becoming impressively apparent that the individual is the first line of defense against disease. Therefore, each of us must learn and apply the knowledge which will aid in the maintenance of good health and prevent disease."

A QUARTER CENTURY EFFORT

The late Booker T. Washington is credited with many useful movements for racial betterment, resulting in helpfulness to others. None of these efforts is more far reaching than the inauguration of Health Week, the silver anniversary of which will be observed in April. Prior to this time, the mass of our people were but little concerned about their health, especially sanitary living. The inauguration of the observance of this week caused a consciousness that is far reaching resulting in better health, more sanitary surroundings and a decreased death rate. But little has been done in this direction, a greater task is before us. The silver observance of this health week movement should cause a greater impetus for those things that tend for proper living and longevity. The greatest asset of any people is health. This should be taught from early life and impressed in such a way as to remain indelible. For this reason the schools should heartily join in this observance. The Tribune is aware of the acceptable work done by many of our physicians in this effort, even from its incipiency. Not only during health week, but during the year clinical aid is given the poor without charge. Too little credit is given these physicians and dentists for their unselfish task, but a proneness to criticize them. The improved health condition and lessening of the death rate is largely attributed to their efforts. In this community Health Week the second to the ninth of April must be emphasized in a general way.

A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION

When Dr. Washington conceived the idea of Negro Health Week, hardly did he realize that so many institutions would find it helpful to cooperate with the movement even from the selfish standpoint; neither did he realize that the federal, state and county governments would be undertaking campaigns similar to this for the improvement of the health of all the people.

Among the cooperators in the Negro health week are the Negro insurance company groups and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Carrying most of the Negro insurance business, these companies realize that the mortality rate among Negroes is higher than that of many other groups and that it is just good business sense to help improve that situation.

The United States Public Health Service knows that germs draw no color line and that it is impossible to keep one race of people living side by side well and the other sick.

This movement has grown to include not only the betterment of Negro health, but also employment and thrift, fire prevention, better housing, civic pride, and home and city beautifying. The whole country cannot but praise the vision of the late Dr. Washington and do its share to make a contribution to this all important problem.

The Common Concern In Negro Health Week

In matters of health, as in many other things, it is difficult for a society to rise much above the level of the lowest group. A community cannot be healthful if disease abounds among its poorer or less privileged elements, any more than a barrel of apples can be sound if one apple is rotten.

Because of this oft-observed truism, the celebration this week of Negro Health Week is a matter of general concern. The Negroes naturally are interested. White persons, however, have many deep and abiding reasons for helping the Negro in his fight against disease. In the work of the Negro as a servant in the home, in his work in laundries, in restaurants, in hotels and in many places of general white patronage, the Negro's health and cleanliness (the two, of course, are interrelated) are of literally vital importance to white persons.

In urging observance of Negro Health Week in Alabama, Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, recently called attention to the higher death rate among Negroes. The death rate is particularly higher among contagious diseases. Three times as many Negroes as whites die of tuberculosis in Alabama, Dr. Baker says.

Negro Health Week was inaugurated 25 years ago by Booker T. Washington, then president of Tuskegee Institute The period of observance was later changed to include the Negro leader's birthday, April 5. In launching the undertaking, Dr. Washington said: "The entire South is dependent, in a large measure, upon the Negro for certain kinds of work. A weak body, a sickly body, is costly to the whole community and to the whole state from an economic point of view. The average length of a Negro's life in the South at present is 35 years. It should be 50 years, and this health movement serves to point the way by which the life of the average Negro working man may be prolonged.

"The sickness and death of so large a proportion of its population means an annual loss to the South of over $300,000,000; $150,000,000 of this amount could be saved by taking measures to prevent disease by the simple precautions which this health movement is seeking to emphasize."

These statements were made many years ago, and although the situation has improved some since that day, the words are still sound. Although the Negro's health status has improved, so also has the status of the white residents of the South, with the result that the Negro is in much the same relative position. Negro Health Week is still an important observance.

HEALTH WEEK - 1939

SILVER ANNIVERSARY

Alabamians Should Take Part

"Alabamians should take an interested part in the silver anniversary observance of National Negro Health Week, which will be held early next April," said Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer. "Although National Negro Health Week originated in Virginia, where, in 1913, the Negro Organization Society began a campaign to promote the cleaning up of homes, vacant lots, fields, etc., the movement really gained momentum as a result of a proclamation by Dr. Booker T. Washington, then president of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Washington was so favorably impressed with the success of this campaign in a single state that he urged that a national campaign be waged in behalf of improved health conditions among the Negroes. This resulted in the observance of what was then known as National Health Improvement Week. This annual observance, therefore, should have a particular interest to Alabamians. The 1939 observance will be held during the eight-day period beginning April 2, the Sunday-through-Sunday period including Dr. Washington's birthday, April 5, being the period selected every year for this observance."

Anniston, Ala., Star
January 23, 1939

Negro Health Week

Although it still is sometime off, Alabamians are being urged by Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, to be preparing to take part in the observance of the silver anniversary of National Negro Health Week. The observance will take place in Alabama and in other states early in April, and the objectives of this movement merit the approval of all thoughtful citizens.

The general purpose, of course, is improvement in health conditions among colored people of the nation. Some of the specific plans include clean-up campaigns in homes, vacant lots and fields and other measures designed to promote more favorable surroundings from a health standpoint.

Credit for the growth of the movement is given by Dr. Baker to the late Booker T. Washington, who issued an appeal for a nation-wide effort after the idea had been originated in Virginia in 1913. Promoted by the Negro Organization Society the movement in Virginia achieved results that impressed Washington and caused him to give it the momentum needed to launch it on a national scale, according to Dr. Baker, who says that Alabamians should be particularly interested in the annual observance because of the part played by the famous Tuskegee Negro educator in advancing this worthy undertaking.

The observance this year will begin April 2 and extend through the next Sunday, thus including the birthday of Booker Washington, April 5, as is done each year in the special week as a tribute to his service in behalf of the people of his race in this and in other fields.

Ft. Deposit, Ala., Signal
January 20, 1939

Alabamians Urged To Join In Observance

Alabamians were urged by Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, to take part in the Silver Anniversary observance of National Negro Health, which will be held in Alabama and elsewhere early next April.

"Although National Negro Health Week originated in Virginia, where, in 1913, the Negro Organization Society began a campaign to promote the cleaning up of homes, vacant lots, fields, etc., the movement really gained momentum as a result of a proclamation by Dr. Booker T. Washington, then president of Tuskegee Institute," Dr. Baker said. 'Dr. Washington was so favorably impressed with the success of this campaign in a single state that he urged that a national campaign be waged in behalf of improved health conditions among the Negroes. This resulted in the observance of what was then known as National Health Improvement Week. This annual observance therefore should have a particular interest to Alabamians."

Dr. Baker pointed out that the 1939 observance would be held during the eight-day period beginning April 2, adding that the Sunday-through-Sunday period including Dr. Washington's birthday, April 5, was the one selected every year for this observance.

Alexander City, Ala., Outlook
January 19, 1939

Public Health News

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 16.—Alabamians were urged today by Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, to take part in the Silver Anniversary observance of National Negro Health, which will be held in Alabama and elsewhere early next April.

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Haleyville, Ala., Spotlight
January 18, 1939

Negro Health Week Is To Be Held In April

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Sylacauga, Ala., Advance
January 19, 1939

National Negro Health Week

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Wetumpka, Ala., Herald
January 19, 1939

ALABAMIANS URGED TO TAKE PART IN ANNIVERSARY NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH

Alabamians were urged today by Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, to take part in the Silver Anniversary observance of National Negro Health, which will be held in Alabama and elsewhere early next April.

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Birmingham, Ala., Post
January 21, 1939

CO-OPERATION URGED IN NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 20.—(Special.)—Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, today asked co-operation of Alabamians in observing the silver anniversary of National Negro Health Week which will be held early in April.

Originated in Virginia as a campaign to promote cleaner homes, lots and fields in Negro sections, the movement achieved national prominence when it was sponsored by Booker T. Washington, then president of Tuskegee Institute.

Hackleburg Ala. Sentinel Jan - 19. 1939

Negro Health Week Is To Be Held In April

Montgomery: Alabamians were urged today by Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, to take part in the Silver Anniversary observance of National Negro Health, which will be held in Alabama and elsewhere early next April.

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Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
January 19, 1939

TO OBSERVE NEGRO HEALTH WEEK IN APRIL

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 19.—Alabamians were urged today by Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, to take part in the Silver Anniversary observance of National Negro Health, which will be held in Alabama and elsewhere early next April.

"Although National Negro Health Week originated in Virginia, where, in 1913, the Negro Organization Society began a campaign to promote the cleaning up of homes, vacant lots, fields, etc., the movement really gained momentum as a result of a proclamation by Dr. Booker T. Washington, then president of Tuskegee Institute," Dr. Baker said. "Dr. Washington was so favorably impressed with the success of this campaign in a single state that he urged that a national campaign be waged in behalf of improved health conditions among the Negroes. This resulted in the observance of what was then known as National Health Improvement Week. This annual observance therefore should have a particular interest to Alabamians."

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Dawson, Ga., News
January 12, 1939

PLANS ARE OUTLINED BY HEALTH DIRECTOR

PEOPLE OF DAWSON AND TERRELL COUNTY ARE URGED TO CO-OPERATE.

The Terrell county board of health along with the county health department, wishes to thank the county officials and the public as a whole for their help and co-operation with health work during the past year.

Dr. C. A. Henderson, health commissioner, says:

"The health work in Terrell county is going forward at rapid pace in its many branches of work. Organized clinics are being held in Dawson and throughout the county. Beginning in this new year an extensive program will be started in the city of Dawson along sanitary lines, inspection and control of cafes, restaurants and all eating places. Any menace to health of public will be corrected when found. The full co-operation of the public will be needed to carry out the sanitary rules of the city. Any violation of sanitary rules of health should be reported to the health department.

"Due to the large colored population in Dawson and so many destitute families, naturally the sanitary conditions are very bad, and the public is exposed daily to health dangers. Every person in Dawson is urged to clean up and keep their premises clean. A healthy person is a clean person, and a clean person has a clean house to live in.

"All housewives are urged to have their cooks and servants periodically checked for communicable diseases and syphilis, as the percentage of cases of syphilis in Terrell county runs about 30 per cent in negroes. This means one out of every four negroes in Terrell county has syphilis. The indigent cases are being treated in the health department. All others should consult their family doctor for examination and treatment.

"Visitors to the health department are always welcomed because in this way you can find out about health work and how to help in this work."

Luverne, Ala., Journal
January 18, 1939

Silver Anniversary of Negro Health

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 17.—Alabamians were urged today by Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, to take part in the Silver Anniversary observance of National Negro Health, which will be held in Alabama and elsewhere early next April.

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Jacksonville Ala News
1-19-39

Silver Anniversary National Negro Health in April

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"Although National Negro Health Week originated in Virginia, where in 1913, the Negro organization Society began a campaign to promote the cleaning up of homes, vacant lots, fields, etc., the movement really gained momentum as a result of a proclamation by Dr. Booker T. Washington, then president of Tuskegee Institute," Dr. Baker said. "Dr. Washington was so favorably impressed with the success of this campaign in a single state that he urged that a national campaign be waged in behalf of improved health conditions among the Negroes. This resulted in the observance of what was then known as National Health Improvement Week. This annual observance therefore should have a particular interest to Alabamians."

Clanton, Ala., Banner
January 19, 1939

STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Montgomery, Ala.—Alabamians were urged by J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, to take part in the Silver Anniversary observance of National Negro Health, which will be held in Alabama and elsewhere early next April.

"Although National Negro Health week originated in Virginia, where, in 1913, the Negro Organization Society began a campaign to promote the cleaning up of homes, vacant lots, fields, etc., the movement really gained momentum as a result of a proclamation by Dr. Booker T. Washington, then president of Tuskegee Institute," Dr. Baker said. "Dr. Washington was so favorably impressed with the success of this campaign in a single state that he urged that a national campaign be waged in behalf of improved health conditions among the Negroes. This resulted in the observance of what was then known as National Health Improvement Week. This annual observance therefore should have a particular interest to Alabamians."

Health Week

NO man in his lifetime planted more seeds in the soil of human welfare than the late Booker T. Washington. He started movements that are living and flourishing years after his demise.

National Negro Health Week, which he inaugurated in 1915 is being observed April 2-9. This movement has wrought well in improvement of public health. Colored and white people cooperate all over the country in advancing the program of disease prevention. Where Dr. Washington left off, Dr. Robert R. Moton, his immediate successor took up, and the work has gone on with salutary benefits to the Nation. A few years ago the United States Public Health Service got behind the movement, and through Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, health education specialist, a progressive program is under way. This year it stresses the individual's responsibilty in combatting disease.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., EXPRESS
APR 3, 1939 A6

BOOKER WASHINGTON LIVES IN NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

This observance of National Negro Health Week (April 2 to 9) is the twenty-fifth since Booker T. Washington initiated the observance at Tuskegee Institute, a few months before his death in 1915.

Because it has been a continuing influence, reaching more and more people year after year and arousing them to do something about their own, their families' and neighbors' health and well-being, this movement ranks as perhaps the famous educator's most valuable contribution toward bettering the Negro's lot everywhere, but especially at the South.

All along, the Health Week activities have closely followed the course that the founder mapped out: the people to be helped have been encouraged to take part in the program, and to learn by doing how to improve their own living conditions, take proper care of their own and their children's health. Through that sort of self-help, intelligently directed, the educator said, sickness could be decreased and the distressingly high death rate reduced.

Booker Washington had ample occasion to know the need of such educational work. As he wrote in his book "Up From Slavery", he vividly remembered a hungry childhood, subsisting on "a piece of bread here and scrap of meat there"; with two spoonfuls of molasses from the big house as a special treat on Sunday. Then for some 40 years he went among his people, ate and slept with them, knew how little they had to eat, what scant clothing and poor makeshift shelter they had for protection against summer rain and winter cold.

Though the Negro's economic situation has improved somewhat during the past generation, he still needs better housing, better sanitation, a balanced diet and higher living standard generally. To help the Negro better his lot in life by opening up to him larger opportunities in trade and in dustry is the whole community's responsibility. Wherever he has had chances like that, he has almost unfailingly given a good account of himself. He has proved worth helping worth encouraging.

The remarkable and constantly increasing effectiveness of National Negro Health Week attests to that fact. Except for its sponsorship and broad direction, the annual crusade has been left almost wholly in the hands of the race's own leaders. They have appealed to the people's civic pride and to their own intelligent self-interest.

The comparative figures (cited by R. B. Elezear of Atlanta) tell the story: within 20 years the Negro death rate dropped from 24.2 to 16.5, the tuberculosis rate from 447 to 150, infant mortality from 151 to 87, each per 1,000 population. On the whole, then, health conditions are better by 50 per cent than before the campaign began. There is yet much room for improvement: today the Negro's average life expectancy of 49 years compares with the white man's 60 years. That discrepancy can be, and must be, removed.

Originally directed at the tuberculosis menace—the "white plague" is most deadly to the darker races that have not built up natural resistance to it—the crusade has been broadened to cover the whole field of health education, including maternity and child care; social welfare, public sanitation and civic cleanliness.

Having observed the week usefully and with distinction for many years, winning the United States Public Health Service Progress Trophy for keeps, the San Antonio Volunteer Health League — under Prof. S. J. Sutton's leadership—may be expected to repeat that service during the week ahead. More people will be reached and helped than before and community health standards raised.

This humane endeavor deserves every citizen's co-operation.

CULLMAN, ALA., Banner DEMOCRAT
MAR 31, 1939 A6

Dr. Baker Announces Negro Health Week

Because of the State's large Negro population, the problem of Negro health is one of particular importance to the people of Alabama Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, declared today in urging them to take part in the twenty-fifth annual observance of Negro Health Week, April 2 to 9, inclusive.

"An Alabamian, Dr. Booker T. Washington then President of Tuskegee Institute, was the founder of this annual observance," he said. "So impressed was he with the success of a two-year Negro health campaign started in 1913 by the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, that he issued a proclamation calling for the observance of what was then known as National Health Improvement Week. This observance was later named National Negro Health Week and is observed during the Sunday-through-Sunday period that includes its founder's birthday, April 5."

WINNFIELD, LA. NEWS-AMERICAN
MAR 31, 1939 A6

Negro Health Week Is An Outgrowth Of Conference Series

Negro Health Week was inaugurated in 1915 by the negro leaders of the South as a result of conferences at Tuskegee Institute. Its birth it the timely fruition of Booker T. Washingon's practicable philosophy of "head, heart and hand .. and health" education for effective service and wholesome living.

The background for its inauguration and observance is given in the following evcerpts:

Dr. Monroe N. Work, director of the department of records and research, Tuskegee Institute, in the foreword of "The South and Conservation of Negro Health," stated:

"The Workers' Day of the 1914 session of the annual Tuskegee Negro Conference considered the conservation of Negro Health, and addresses were made by the president of the Louisiana State Board of Health, the president of the Alabama State Board of Health, and the president of the national and the Alabama State associations of Negro doctors. The National Child Welfare Association of New York had an exihibit at the conference showing how the health of children might be considered. The Louisiana State Board of Health sent its two health cars to the conference in order that thousands of people attending the conference might see in a graphic form how sanitary improvements might be made and how diseases might be combated.

"Forming the basis of many of the discussions and, pointing out more surely than any other method the woeful loss to the Negro and the Nation by reason if insanitation, disease, and preventable deaths, charts prepared by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute under the direction of Monroe N. Work were exhibited throughout the conference . . ."

Dr. Washington said:

"At the last session of the annual Tuskegee Negro Conference, some startling facts were brought out concerning the health of the colored people of the United States. It was shown that 45 percent of all deaths among Negroes are preventable; that there are 450,000 Negroes seriously ill all the time; that the annual cost of this illness is $75,000,000; that sickness and death cost the negro people annually $100,000,000. Because of these facts, I have thought it advisable to ask the Negro people of the whole country to join in a movement which shall be known as "Health Improvement Week', April 11 to 17, inclusive, 1915."

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON RAISED NEGRO HEALTH

Annual Celebration Finds the Race Much Improved

ATLANTA (AP).—Not long before his death in 1915, Booker T. Washington won one of his many victories for America's Negroes when a national Negro Health Week was inaugurated. This move was less spectacular than many of the great educator's accomplishments and Washington was not to live to see many of its fruits.

Now, twenty-five years later, statistics establish Negro Health Week as one of the finest of memorials to the slavery-born Washington, and the silver anniversary of its observance has been made a tribute to him.

Ever the "practical dreamer," the tireless Washington appealed not only to sentiment and humanity in his drive to bring the Negro better health along with learning and improved economic opportunity. The keystone of his appeal was this often repeated admonition:

"A weak body, a sickly body, is costly to the whole community and to the whole State from an economic point of view."

Twenty-five years of activity, of which Negro Health Week is the symbol, have not lifted the black man to parity in health, but they have brought spectacular results.

R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, summed up some of these results:

"The death rate for Negroes has decreased from 24.2 per 1,000 in 1910 to 16.5 per 1,000 in 1930.

"Infant mortality has decreased from 151 per 1,000 in 1917 to 87 per 1,000 in 1930.

"The death rate from tuberculosis has fallen from 447 per 100,000 in 1910 to less than 150 at present."

WINNFIELD, LA. ENTERPRISE
MAR 30, 1939 A5

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK TO BE OBSERVED BY COLORED CITIZENS

The birth of the National Negro Health Week was the timely fruition of Booker T. Washington's practicable philosophy of "head, heart, and hand—and health" education for effective service and wholesome living.

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With this brief history and background of the beginning of the movement which was the origin of the National Negro Health Week every colored citizen of Winnfield is called upon to join in the observance of Health Week beginning April 2 and ending April 9.

The committees are requested to follow the following program:

Sunday, April 2, Mobilzation Day, Anderson Temple 11:30 a. m..; Monday, Home Health Day; Tuesday, Community Sanitation Day; Wednesday, Special Campaign Day; Thursday, Adults Health Day; Friday, School Health Day; Sunday, Report and Follow-up Day; Training Schol 3:30 p.m. Each one of the above days will be explained in detail at the opening of the National Negro Health Week at Anderson Temple April 2.

Committees have been appointed to direct the program in each section of Winnfield.

ANNISTON, ALA. STAR
APR 3, 1939 A11

Negro Health Week

Every person in the state should be interested in the observance of Negro Health Week, which began yesterday and will continue through next Sunday, for, as Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, says in urging cooperation in the program, because of the large colored population, the problem of Negro health is of particular importance to the residents of Alabama.

Booker T. Washington, who was then president of Tuskegee Institute, inaugurated the observance of what is now Negro Health Week 25 years ago, having gained the idea from a two-year Negro health campaign launched in Virginia in 1913. At first it was known as Negro Health Improvement Week, but later it was changed to its present designation and the period of observance specified as the week including the birthday of Booker T. Washington on April 5.

When the special movement was started, the object was stated as follows: "To improve the health of Negroes and the conditions under which they live, in view of the disproportionately high death rate among Negroes in America," and the conditions described then continue to prevail today, although progress has been made in the effort to provide better surroundings and better health for members of the colored race.

The general death rate among Negroes is considerably higher than that for white people and a number of diseases claim a much greater toll in the colored race. For instance, Dr. Baker tells us that the Negro death rate for tuberculosis is about three times that of the white population.

Locally, the Boy Scout organization will take an active part in the observance, working through the colored Scout leaders. One of the main objectives is a medical examination for each Negro Scout in Anniston, while other efforts will be directed toward educating these same boys in fire prevention methods in the home. Inspections of homes for the removal of fire hazards are planned, and this one move alone should prove of great importance to Anniston in helping to reduce the fire rate in Negro residences, which is found to be vastly greater than in homes occupied by white people.

The matter of Negro health is of great concern for the white population as a whole, particularly those who depend upon Negroes for servants and other service. Others who do not employ Negroes, however, also are menaced by poor health conditions in the colored areas, for diseases may be spread by various means and nearly every white person is exposed in some way. Therefore, improvements in sanitary conditions and other measures to promote better health among Negroes are greatly to be desired and are important factors in the control of diseases. Negro Health Week has a highly commendable purpose and is worthy of the support of every citizen of Anniston and Alabama.

As Washington said in launching this undertaking, "the entire South is dependent, in a large measure, upon the Negro for certain kinds of work. A weak body, a sickly body, is costly to the whole community and to the whole state from an economic point of view. The average length of a Negro's life in the South at present is 35 years. It should be 50 years and this health movement serves to point the way by which the life of the average Negro working man may be prolonged.

"The sickness and death of so large a proportion of its population means an annual loss to the South of over $300,000,000; $150,000,000 of this amount could be saved by taking measures to prevent disease by the simple precautions which this health movement is seeking to emphasize."

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
January 25, 1939

THE NATION'S HEALTH

The President wrote a balanced and thoughtful message in transmitting to Congress the report and recommendations on national health prepared by the inter-departmental committee to coordinate health and welfare activities. He refrained from making specific demands, but urged that the report be given "careful study" by the House and Senate.

The United States is far behind many other countries in the development of public health services. England and the Scandinavian countries already have in effect practicable health insurance programs, while most of the other western European countries have adopted some form of public health organization.

The report of the inter-departmental committee has the support of the American Medical Association, except in the proposal to create a health insurance program. No one informed as all doctors must be informed can stand in the way of a progressive national health program designed to help the millions of "medically indigent."

As the President well said, "the health of the people is a public concern. Ill health is a major cause of suffering, economic loss and dependency; good health is essential to the security and progress of the nation."

A federally supported health program would help the South in raising the health standards of its large Negro population which constitutes the nation's No. 1 health problem and which is a definite burden upon ALL Southern people. While the Negro population is unable to afford proper medical care some form of public assistance is necessary, not just to protect the Negro, but also to protect the white family in the big house on the hill.

Many debilitating diseases find their beginning in the poverty and squalor of white and Negro slum districts, and the person who is able to afford adequate medical attention need not think that he is safe while these conditions exist. To say that the health problem is fundamentally an economic problem does not mean that the health problem should be attacked on the economic front alone. It must be attacked from every direction.

The President's message and the accompanying report with its recommendations should receive the careful and immediate attention of Congress.

SYLACAUGA, ALA. ADVANCE
JAN. 19, 1939 124

National Negro Health Week

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"Although National Negro Week originated in Virginia, where, in 1913, the negro organization society began a campaign to promote the cleaning up of homes, vacant lots, fields, etc., the movement really gained momentum as a result of a proclamation by Dr. Booker T. Washington then president of Tuskegee Institute," Dr. Baker said. "Dr. Washington was so favorably impressed with the success of this campaign in a single state that he urged that a national campaign be waged in behalf of improved health conditions among the negroes. This resulted in the observance of what was then known as National Health Improvement Week. This annual observance therefore should have a particular interest to Alabamians."

Dr. Baker pointed out that the 1939 observance would be held during the eight-day period beginning April 2, adding that the Sunday-through-Sunday period including Dr. Washington's birthday, April 5, was the one selected every year for this observance.

Abbeville, Ala., Herald
January 19, 1939

State Dept. of Health

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CULLMAN, ALA., DEMOCRAT
JAN. 19, 1939 124

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MOULTON, ALA. ADVERTISER
JAN. 19, 1939 124

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HACKLEBURG ALA. SENTINEL
JAN. 19, 1939 124

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Lafayette, Ala., Sun
January 25, 1939

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SHEFFIELD, ALA. DAILY
JAN. 19, 1939 J23

ALABAMA T[illegible]IONAL NEGRO HEALTH OBSERVANCE

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MONTEVALLO, ALA. TIMES
JAN. 19, 1939 J24

"NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK" TO BE OBSERVED

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[illegible] AGE-HERA[illegible]
JAN. 20, 1939 J23

NEGRO HE[illegible]TH WEEK SET

Program Is Planned For Early April State Official Says

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 19—The silver anniversary observance of National Negro Health Week will be early in April, Dr. J. N. Bryan, state health officer, announced Thursday.

He urged Alabamians to take part in the observance which was instituted in 1913 by the Negro Organization Society in Virginia, and later made nation-wide through efforts of Dr. Booker T. Washington, then president of Tuskegee Institute. The week is characterized by promotion of cleaning up of homes, vacant lots, etc.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
January 23, 1939

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

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Dr. Baker tells us: "Although National Negro Health week originated in Virginia, where, in 1913, the Negro Organization Society began a campaign to promote the cleaning up of homes, vacant lots, fields, etc., the movement really gained momentum as a result of a proclamation by Dr. Booker T. Washington, then president of Tuskegee. Dr. Washington was so favorably impressed with the success of this campaign in a single state that he urged that a national campaign be waged in behalf of improved health conditions among the negroes. This resulted in the observance of what was then known as National Health Improvement Week. This annual observance therefore should have a particular interest to Alabamians."

Booker Washington's birthday is on April 5, and the 1939 observance will be held during an eight-day period beginning Sunday, April 2. Negroes throughout the state will take part in it, and we trust that the white people will give them every possible help in the observance. The promotion of health among the negroes of the South means as much to the white people as it does to the negroes themselves, inasmuch as the majority of diseases know no racial lines.

GADSDEN ALA. TIMES
JAN. 23, 1939 J26

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Butler, Ala., Advocate
January 19, 1939

SILVER ANNIVERSARY NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH

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Abbeville, S. C. Press and Banner
February 2, 1939

HEALTH DEPARTMENT PRESENTS PICTURE

In connection with American Social Hygiene Day and Negro Health week the county health department presented a Syphilis control program, including a motion picture on the subject "Syphilis, it's spread and control," at the Abbeville colored high school here Friday.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
March 29, 1939

Negro Health Week Plans are Drafted

Local Physicians to Speak on Program to Raise Community Standard

Final plans for the observance of Negro Health Week, sponsored locally by the Charleston County Tuberculosis association April 3-8, were announced yesterday.

On Monday at 8 p. m. in Archer school, Dr. Leon Banov, county health officer, and Dr. H. U. Seabrook will speak on health practices, and a motion picture on syphilis will be shown. Wednesday at 8:45 p. m at the Y. W. C. A. there will be a special meeting for women only, with Dr. J. I. Hoffman as speaker. At 8 p. m. Friday at Avery institute there will be a special meeting for adults, at which Dr. Henry W. de Saussure will discuss "Infant and Maternal Welfare" and a motion picture will be shown.

An essay contest for negro pupils will be held in the schools. The three best essays will be sent to Columbia to be judged in a statewide contest, and the winning papers there will be entered in the national finals. The essays must be in the local office of the tuberculosis association by noon April 15. Local prizes are $5 for first place, $3 for second place and $2 for third place.

Negro Health Week, which is observed throughout the United States, is financed by the government. It is held in commemoration of Booker T. Washington, and is designed to improve the cleanliness and health of the communities.

T. Carr McFall is chairman of local arrangements for Negro Health Week.

Columbia, S. C. State
April 2, 1939

Health Checkups In Negro Schools

As a part of the observance of Negro Health week, Principal C. W. Madden with his staff of teachers will inaugurate Howard and Saxon schools' first clinic. The clinic will be held at Howard April 3 and at Saxon April 4.

At the time all parents living in the Howard and Saxon schools' zones expecting to send children who will be six years of age by December 1 to school next term are urged to bring them to the clinic for a physical examination.

Children already in school who need examinations will be given them and their parents will be told of their physical handicaps. Nurse J. R. Scott will be in charge with doctors and dentists assisting.

During the week the topic for discussion in each class room will be "The Citizen's Responsibility for Community Health."

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
March 28, 1939

CLEANUP DRIVE PLANNED

Event Sponsored as Phase of Negro Health Week

A general cleanup of the city and the county will be stressed in connection with the observance here next week of Negro Health week, sponsored by the Charleston County Tuberculosis association.

The event will be sponsored nationally by the United States public health service. Blanks requesting the cooperation of their parents will be distributed to pupils of the negro schools early next week.

The local association will seek to determine the effectiveness of the campaign by checking the volume of garbage collected in the city during the week. The campaign is aimed toward beautifying the city and making it cleaner, especially in view of the fact that the Azalea Festival will be held soon.

Certain city areas will be inspected by corps of negro pupils, who will grade the residences. Suggestions will be made by these inspectors, and rechecks will be made after a few days to see if the suggestions have been followed. This system is designed to teach the pupils lessons in civic betterment, and to assist in making the city a healthier place in which to live.

Columbia, S. C. Record
March 31, 1939

Clinics Will Be Held For Negroes At Two Schools

As a part of the observance of Negro Health Week, Principal C. W. Madden with his staff of teachers will hold Howard and Saxon schools' first clinic. The clinic will be held at Howard April 2 and at Saxon April 4.

At that time all parents living in the Howard and Saxon school zones expecting to send children, who will be six years of age by December 1, 1939, to school next term, are urged to bring them to the clinic for a physical checkup.

Children already in school who need examinations will be given one and their parents will be told of their physical handicaps.

Nurse J. R. Scott will be in charge with doctors and dentists assisting.

During the week the topic for dsicussion in each classroom will be "The Citizens Responsibility for Community Health."

Easley, S. C. Progress
May 4, 1939

HEALTH FIRST—MORE THAN EVER BEFORE, CARRY ON!

The birth of the National Negro Health Week, beginning in 1915, was the timely realization of Booker T. Washington's practicable philosophy of "head, heart, hand, and health" education for effective service and wholesome living.

Thousands attended the first public health conference in Maryland, March 24, 1915. Dr. Washington, through whose suggestion Health Week is generally observed, was the stellar attraction. His address follows in part: "The entire South is dependent, in a large measure, upon the Negro for certain kinds of work. A weak body, a sickly body, is costly to the whole community and to the whole State from an economic point of view. Let us then everywhere unite in this health movement and stand by it, because it means a new era for Maryland and for our Southern country. More and more in the future we must emphasize not sickness and death, but health and life. As I have stated, white people and black people throughout this State can cooperate in encouraging the Negro wherever he lives to have a clean, sanitary, healthy community. I do not believe that this can be brought about by any laws that are meant to segregate the Negro in any certain part of any community or city. Wherever the Negro is segregated in most cases, it means that he will have poor sewerage, poor sanitary conditions generally, and this reflects itself in many ways in the life of my race to the disadvantage of the white race."

The time for the National Negro Health Week was chosen as a memorial to Booker T. Washington, its founder—a man of vision. His birthday was April 5. The Health Week is the 8-day period, Sunday to Sunday, that includes this date.

The objective for the year 1939 is: "The Citizen's Responsibility for Community Health." The entire month of April this year marked the Silver Anniversary.

During this month in Pickens county, community clean-up campaigns were sponsored by teachers and interested persons of the various communities. Health literature was distributed and health talks given. The week of April 2nd, the following pictures were shown at each of the following schools: "Let My People Live," at New Hope; "The Negro Farmer," at Central; "Sam Farmer's Cotton," at County Training; "America Marching On," at Bright Station.

It was through the whole-hearted cooperation and interest of the Pickens county farm demonstration agent, Mr. T. A. Bowen, and the home demonstration agent, Miss Sarah G. Cureton, that these pictures were obtained for the schools.

There was an approximate total number of 725 persons who witnessed these pictures.

A free offering was taken at the rural schools in an effort to assist the Tuberculosis Association.

Our main objective in Pickens county is to establish the program on a year-round basis.—Velma V. Waters, Jeanes Teacher, Pickens County.

Fayetteville, Tenn., News
March 30, 1939

Colored Schools Hold Blue Ribbon Day

April 2 through April 8 is Annual National Negro Health Week. Lincoln county's first Annual Colored Blue Ribbon Day will be held on Friday, April 14, the closest possible date to National Negro Health Week. The activities of the day will be coordinated with those of Lincoln county's Annual Colored Educational Fair to be held on the same day in the county's Colored High School building.

It is estimated that 350 colored children, representing all the colored elementary schools of the county, will participate in the activities of the day, at the time of this writing not completely planned. There will be a parade, the awarding of a beautiful loving cup to the school winning in percentage of blue ribbons and refreshments will be given to the Blue Ribboners.

As has been previously stated this is the first year that the health department's school health program has been extended to all colored schools in the county. This program has been gratefully received by teachers and pupils alike. For instance, only two colored families in the county have refused inoculations. The last statement is far more than can be said for the white school population. To these school inoculation clinics teachers and pupils saw to it that many pre-school age children came for diphtheria inoculations and schick tests.

Except for the city colored school, defects are not so frequently found as is true with the white school population. hTis is fortunate since number for number the colored are less able to pay for correction of defects. Where defects are found teachers, parents and children are generally making a sincere effort "to do something about it."

More than one of the rural colored schools is almost inaccessible due to terrible roads or ,more appropriately, the lack of any road by which any agency can approach to give any service to the school. The health department is looking forward to again working in colored schools and hopes that other agencies will very shortly contribute needed servcies to these schools, for example, removal from inaccessible locations, repairs of buildings, safe, decent water supplies, better lighting, ventilation, comfortable seating, etc.—Lincoln County Health Department.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 3, 1939

NEGRO PHYSICIANS SPEAK FOR HEALTH

25th Anniversary of National Negro Health Week to Be Observed Here

Assignments for Negro physicians and dentists were made yesterday for addresses in schools and other gatherings in the city and county, by Dr. P. A. Stephens, general chairman of Negro Health week and president of the Mountain City Medical society.

"This is the twenty-fifth anniversary of National Negro Health week, and through the efforts of our city and county organization, headed by Albura Fagala, of the Hamilton County Health league, and Prof. T. D. Upshaw, of the Booker T. Washington High school, as vice-chairman, we expect the largest observance in the past twenty - five years," Dr. Stephens stated.

"Throughout the week there will be clean-up campaigns in an effort to rid the community of much of the type of waste that has been accumulated and lingers in our sections to breed diseases," Dr. Stephens said.

The Hamilton County league as a co-operative unit will have Home Health day, April 3, and in observance of the birthday of Booker T. Washington, founder of the movement and of Tuskegee institute, will stage a special campaign and parade under the direction of Prof. T. D. Upshaw, Jr.

Assignments Listed

Assignments for speaking engagements for members of the Mountain City Medical and George W. Hubbard societies throughout the week are:

Howard High school, Thursday, 9:40 a.m., Dr. W. A. Thompson and Dr. A. H. Logan; East Fifth Street, Thursday 9 a.m., Dr. E. T. Fields and Dr. J. G. Conyers; Calvin Donaldson, Wednesday, 8:30 a.m., Dr. E. M. Brown and Dr. James Bynes; Orchard Knob Junior High, Wednesday, 12:15 p.m., Dr. N. B. Callier and Dr. G. H. Moores; Second District, Wednesday, 11:30 a.m., Dr. E. D. Crocket and Dr. E. F. McIntosh; James A. Henry, Wednesday, 10:30 a.m., Dr. P. A. Stephens and Dr. J. A. Williams.

Joseph E. Smith, Wednesday, 8:35 a.m., Dr. Leroy Capehart, Dr. E. L. Scott and Dr. W. O. I. Byron; Main Street, Thursday, 8:30 a.m., Dr. T. E. Taylor and Dr. W. H. D. Valentine; Spears Avenue, Thursday, 2 p.m., Dr. W. E. Looney and Dr. E. R. Wheeler; Park City, Tuesday, 8:30 a.m., Dr. S. C. Jones and Dr. J. C. Tadley; Fort Cheatham, Thursday, 10:15 a.m., Dr. T. A. Key; Chattanooga Avenue, Thursday, 12 noon, Dr. Brown and Dr. F. C. Greer; Booker T. Washington, Wednesday, 11:30 a.m., Dr. Brown, Dr. Crocket and Dr. Williams.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
April 5, 1939

SPEAKERS SCHEDULED FOR NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

The twenty-fifth anniversary of National Negro Health week is being observed this week in the colored schools of the city and county, where health programs are being held by teachers and addresses on proper health measures are being made by Negro physicians and dentists.

Today's schedule: Dr. E. M. Brown and Dr. J. M. Bynes, at Calvin Donaldson Junior High school, at 8:30 a.m.; Drs. N. B. Callier and Gilbert H. Moores, at Orchard Knob assembly, 12:05 p.m.; Drs. E. D. Crockett and E. F. McIntosh, Second District school, 11:30 a.m.; Drs. J. A. Williams and P. A. Stephens, James A. Henry, 10:30 a.m., and Drs. Leroy Capehart, E. L. Scott and Westanna O. I. Byrom, at Joseph E. Smith Elementary school, at 8:35 a.m.

Clinics for mothers and children 4 years and younger will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at New Zion Baptist church, Wall street, with Dr. Williams in charge, and St. Paul's A. M. E. church, South Chattanooga, under direction of Dr. Crockett.

Negro physicians and nurses, Citizens' Recreation Council and City School Board.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
April 4, 1939

NEGRO SPEAKERS START NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK

National Negro Health week here was ushered in yesterday with talks in city and county schools by physicians and dentists, under the direction of Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of the Mountain City Medical society.

Speakers scheduled today are Drs J. C. Tadley and S. C. Jones at Park City school at 8:30 a.m., and health demonstrations at all colored elementary schools of the city.

Dr. Edgar L. Scott will speak Thursday at 1:15 p.m. over WAPO, instead of Dr. J. A. Williams. Special services will be held at Booker T. Washington County High school tomorrow to commemorate the birthday of Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee institute and originator of the Negro Health week idea twenty-five years ago.

Chattanooga Tenn. News
March 30, 1939

Negro Health Week Announced

National Negro Health Week will be observed next week, and local Negro physicians and dentists will receive their assignments Friday for speaking engagements, Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of the Mountain City Medical Society and general chairman for the local committee for observance of the week, announced today.

Negro doctors will speak in churches, schools and before other groups. Dr. Stephens said the value of proper diets, sanitation, the curbing of diseases, and other health measures designed to lower the sickness and mortality rate will be stressed by the speakers.

Knoxville Tenn. Journal
April 5, 1939

Negroes Here To Note National Health Week

Two programs will be presented here this week in observance of National Negro Health Week.

The first will be Thursday night at the Rogers Memorial Baptist Church. Friday night, following a recreational period, the motion picture, "Let My People Live," will be shown at Knoxville College.

Negro Health Week here is sponsored by City Health Department, Boy Scouts, Ministerial Alliance,

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
December 13, 1939

Hamilton County Wins Gold Seal For Negro Health Week Success

A certificate of merit for achievement in the regular observances of National Negro Health week, sponsored by the National Negro Health Movement, has been received from national headquarters, in Washington, D. C., for Hamilton county, by Albura Fagala, retired colored school supervisor, and director of the movement for the county.

National Negro Health week is observed throughout the United States the first week in April of each year, and was established by the late Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, and the National Negro Business league, twenty-five years ago.

It has been encouraged and aided by the United States health service, and awards are given counties and cities in various localities for special displays and work in cleaning up communities and fostering health programs in schools, colleges, clubs and families.

The gold certificate awarded Hamilton county Negroes through Hamilton County Health league activities is the seventh consecutive certificate to be won by the organization under the direction of Albura Fagala.

She has had the co-operation of the county health unit, Dr. F. O. Pearson, director; Mountain City Medical society, Dr. P. A. Stephens, president; the George W. Hubbard Dental association, Dr. Andrew H. Logan, president; the Interdenominational Ministers' alliance, Baptist Pastors' union, Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and Parent-Teacher associations in the work, she stated yesterday, and has been requested to direct the movement for the next year.

Prof. T. D. Upshaw, Jr., Booker T. Washington High school principal, is assisting in the work for the coming year. Hamilton county was the only Tennessee county to receive a gold seal award.

Bristol, Va. News-Bulletin
April 3, 1939

LAUNCH NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Teachers Visiting Homes Of Pupils Today, Checking 7-Point Campaign

National Negro Health Week was launched in Bristol yesterday with sermons on health in the local colored churches, and the program continues today a teachers of the Douglas high school visit the homes of their students for the purpose of checking up on a seven-point cleanup campaign.

The city will aid in the clean-up campaign by making a special collection of garbage and refuse from the premises of colored citizens during the week.

Theme of the week's observance, commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the movement launched by Booker T. Washington, is "citizens' responsibility for community health."

W. W. Hayes, principal of Douglas high school, is chairman for the week.

The program of health being stressed by the committee in charge of the week includes the cleaning of grounds surrounding homes; thorough cleaning of floors; thorough cleaning of windows, walls and furniture; screening of windows and doors with 16-mesh copper wire screens; cleaning outhouses and stables; destruction of fly-breeding places; destruction of rats and rat harbors; removal of garbage and refuse from premises.

Aims of the campaign are to arouse the colored citizens of Bristol and Washington county to greater health consciousness; to conduct a campaign against all communicable diseases, including tuberculosis, venereal diseases, diphtheria and common colds; and to make Bristol a more attractive and better place in which to live.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
April 2, 1939

NATIONAL COLORED HEALTH WEEK WILL BE OBSERVED

By LEE F. RODGERS

Today will mark the beginning of National Negro Health Week, and Portsmouth's colored residents will join the country in carrying out a carefully planned health program that is expected to be of lasting benefit. The local health group is headed by the Rev. M. E. Davis, leading apostle of health in Virginia, and he has issued the following statement: "All ministers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, nurses, fraternal organizations, business men, P-T Associations, social and political organizations of Portsmouth, are called upon to join in the campaign to clean up every home, back yard, and any place where dirt, trash, junk, tin cans, rubbish, and anything that breeds germs and disease.

"Ministers, teachers, doctors, and nurses are called upon to preach and lecaure, urging everybody to observe this health week and year 'round campaign." Rev. Davis and his committee have received and distributed thousands of pieces of health literature.

Today is known as Mobilization Day, and Monday will be Home Health Day. Community Sanitation will be stressed Tuesday, and Wednesday will be Special Campaign Day. Thursday will be Adult Health Day, and Friday, School Health Day. General Clean-Up Day will be observed Saturday, and Sunday will bring final reports and year-round planning for better health.

The Portsmouth Medical Association will sponsor a free clinic from 2 to 4 o'clock on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, in the offices of Dr. J. A. Jackson at 412 Effingham street. Health programs will be held in the schools.

Tuesday night a big health mass meeting will be held in the Ebenezer Baptist church, and the principal speakers will be City Manager Charles F. Harper, Dr. L. H. Denny, director of public welfare; Mrs. R. J. Smith, R. N., Mrs. Jessie H. Williams, R. N.; Drs. F. G. Elliott and W. E. Reid. Music will be by the Truxtun school choral club.

Bristol, Va. News-Bulletin
April 7, 1939

NEGRO HEALTH WEEK PROGRAM

Observance Will Be Climaxed by Mass Meeting At Jefferson School

National Negro Health Week, which began in Bristol last Sunday, will reach the peak of its observance here tonight with a mass meeting at Thomas Jefferson school featuring a program of addresses.

Mayor T. W. Preston, Superintendent B. D. French, Dr. W. E. Martin, president of Sullins College, Max Rice, chairman of the Bristol, Va., school board, Dr. E. C. Gates, director of the Bristol-Washington county health department ,and W. A. Hiddleson, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, are among the speakers on the program.

Dr. O. B. Taylor, prominent negro physician of Knoxville and president of the Volunteer state medical association, will deliver the principal address.

He will be presented by Dr. H. K. Harrison, of Bristol.

Thirty negro children, both of the school and pre-school age, were examined yesterday in a special diphtheria immunization clinic conducted under the supervision of Dr. E. C. Gates.

All children of Douglas school between the ages of six and twelve years have received immunization treatment.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
April 17, 1939

Negro Health Week Is Being Observed Here

General Clinics To Be Held Daily; City Officials Endorse Program

National Negro Health Week will be observed in Norfolk beginning today by the Norfolk Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society with other groups co-operating. It is the twenty-fifth year of the event begun by the later Booker T. Washington.

General health clinics will be held during the week from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. daily under the direction of Dr. W. P. Collette. Clinics for blood tests will be held at the Norfolk Community Hospital Wednesday from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. The public clinic on Bute street will conduct pre-natal and blood test clinics Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p. m.

Mayor John A. Gurkin, City Manager Charles B. Borland, Dr. H. G. Parker, director of public welfare, and Dr. J. C. Sleet, commissioner of health, have endorsed the programs. Sunday, Station WTAR will broadcast a health program with music by the Philharmonic Glee Club, directed by Walter Fulford.

During the week the following leading physicians will appear before forums, clubs and schools: D. W. Byrd, J. A. Webb, A. J. Wells, John T. Given, A. J. Strong, J. L. Sapp, E. D. Burke, G. H. Williamson, S. I. Moore, C. R. S. Collis, F. R. Trigg, W. P. Collette, G. H. Francis, A. B. Green, Jr., E. W. Murray, S. R. Wilson, S. F. Coppage, C. E. Sumner, J. H. Owens, Eugene Hoges, Howard Webb and A. C. Fentress.